

SUPPLÉMENT  
AUX ANNALES DU SERVICE DES ANTIQUITÉS DE L'ÉGYPTE

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CAHIER N° 21

CEILING STELAE  
IN  
SECOND DYNASTY TOMBS  
*FROM THE EXCAVATIONS AT HELWAN*

BY  
ZAKY Y. SAAD



Le Caire

IMPRIMERIE DE L'INSTITUT FRANÇAIS D'ARCHÉOLOGIE ORIENTALE  
(*sous séquestre*)

MCMLVII

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TO MY COLLEAGUES,  
I HUMBLY PRESENT THIS BOOK  
CONTAINING  
THE NEWLY DISCOVERED STELAE  
AT HELWAN

## PREFACE

The subject of this publication is the study of the 25 stelae-panels which we have discovered in the Excavations at Helwan. Such objects were little known previously and were never before found in such numbers on any other site.

I tried my best to give photographs and figures and explanations of the scenes and I shall welcome any critical observations which I am sure will be of great assistance to me.

I thank M. E. Drioton, the Ex-Director General of the Department of Antiquities for his great help in reading many names and titles and also for many references. He has been most kind in advising me on scientific details, knowledge of which I may lack. I have to mention here with thanks to the memory of the late Fawzy Ibrahim on behalf of the accurate plans of the tombs.

My thanks are also due to Sami Yousef Eff. draughtsman in the Department of Antiquities for drawing the figures, Mahmoud Shadoof, the photographer of the Department of Antiquities at Saqqara and his assistants for the excellent photographs which will appear here.

ZAKI Y. SAAD

Ezbit-el-Walda, Helwan 19/11/1952.

## INTRODUCTION

Les vingt-cinq stèles funéraires de la II<sup>e</sup> dynastie trouvées par Zaki Saad dans les fouilles de Héliouan, et publiées par lui dans cet ouvrage, sont d'une grande importance à la fois pour l'épigraphie et pour la connaissance des croyances funéraires de l'époque thinite.

On ne possédait jusqu'à présent que six pièces de ce genre, dont trois seulement provenaient de fouilles régulières, à Sakkarah<sup>(1)</sup>. Encore le malheur avait-il voulu que ces dernières eussent été trouvées en terrain bouleversé, sans que le fouilleur, de qui l'attention n'était d'ailleurs pas attirée sur ce point, ait relevé les indices qui auraient pu mettre sur la voie d'une certitude au sujet de leur place originelle<sup>(2)</sup>. ♀

Certes toutes les stèles recueillies par Zaki Saad ne l'ont pas été non plus en position première, mais assez d'entre elles l'ont été pour qu'il ne puisse subsister aucun doute à ce sujet. Il résulte de ces trouvailles que, sous la II<sup>e</sup> dynastie, le tableau représentant le défunt assis devant des offrandes (le

<sup>(1)</sup> QUBELL, *Excavations at Saqqara (1912-1914), Archaic Mastabas*, Le Caire 1923, p. 10, pl. XXVI, XXVII et XXVIII, 1 et 2. Les trois autres stèles-tableaux du même genre signalées dans les musées se trouvent : au Musée de Berlin, SCHARFF, *Eine archaische Grabplatte des Berliner Museums und die Entwicklung der Grabplatten im frühen Alten Reich*, dans les *Studies presented to F. Ll. Griffith*, Oxford 1932, p. 346-357 ; dans la collection von Bissing, à Munich, VON BISSING, *Denkmäler ägyptischer Sculptur*, Munich, Bruckmann, 1911, n° 14 ; à la Glyptothèque Ny Carlsberg de Copenhague, KOEFOED-PETERSEN, *Publications de la Glyptothèque Ny Carlsberg*, n° 1. Les stèles égyptiennes, p. 1, n° 1 et pl. I. La stèle du Bankfield Museum, à Halifax, publiée par GARDINER, *An archaic funerary Stele*, dans le *Journal of Egyptian Archaeology*, IV (1917), p. 256-260, ressemble à ces stèles-tableaux par sa décoration et leur est sûrement contemporaine, mais sa forme arrondie au sommet ne permet pas de la classer dans la même catégorie. Quant à la stèle du Musée de Leyde (CAPART, *Recueil de monuments égyptiens*, Bruxelles 1902-1905, pl. I), à la stèle Barracco (WEILL, *La II<sup>e</sup> et la III<sup>e</sup> dynasties*, Paris 1908, pl. IV) et aux autres stèles du même genre rassemblées par WEILL, *op. cit.*, elles sont de date postérieure à la II<sup>e</sup> dynastie et leur structure montre assez qu'elles n'étaient pas destinées au même usage.

<sup>(2)</sup> Cf. SCHARFF, *op. cit.*, p. 351.

plus ancien élément encore connu de l'équipement sculpté de la tombe égyptienne) se trouvait placé, non pas dans le lieu de culte accessible aux vivants dans la superstructure de la tombe, mais sous terre, dans le caveau funéraire, pour l'usage du défunt par conséquent, dans une position qui se relie mal aux notions acquises jusqu'à présent : au plafond du caveau, face au cadavre gisant au-dessous, en bas d'une cheminée remplie de gravats qui monte plus ou moins verticalement vers la surface du sol. Faut-il dans ces conditions voir dans ces stèles-tableaux des sortes de pictographies, destinées à indiquer à l'esprit du mort, censé résider dans le cadavre, l'entrée du chemin à emprunter pour parvenir aux offrandes déposées à l'extérieur par le soin des vivants? Cela n'explique ni pourquoi les étoffes y sont aussi régulièrement mentionnées, ainsi que d'autres accessoires qui n'étaient point l'objet d'offrandes quotidiennes, ni pourquoi, si le défunt était le seul à user de cette indication de passage, ses noms et titres y étaient aussi scrupuleusement inscrits.

Quoi qu'il en soit, la croyance encore mal déterminée qui avait inspiré cette disposition semble avoir fait place, sous la III<sup>e</sup> dynastie, à des conceptions assez différentes pour que la stèle-tableau fût retirée du caveau funéraire et prît place en sens inverse, à la vue cette fois des vivants, dans la chapelle de culte <sup>(1)</sup>. Elle ne tarda pas à y devenir un des éléments essentiels de la stèle fausse-porte.

\*  
\* \*

Si toutes les stèles-tableaux découvertes jusqu'à présent par Zaki Saad l'ont été dans des tombes de la II<sup>e</sup> dynastie, il est néanmoins impossible dans la majorité des cas de leur assigner, pas plus d'ailleurs qu'aux tombes elles-mêmes une date plus précise.

Toutefois, puisqu'un certain développement est sensible dans les éléments de la stèle-tableau, il est légitime d'en user pour essayer d'établir un classe-

<sup>(1)</sup> C'est bien là en effet que semblent avoir été trouvées les stèles-tableaux de QUBELL, *op. cit.*, et en particulier la pièce reproduite pl. XXVIII, 2. L'usage, attesté à Guizéh dans des tombes modestes, FISHER, *The minor cemetery at Giza*, Philadelphie 1924, p. 10, 76, 133, 150 et pl. 21, d'encastrier la stèle-tableau au sommet de niches construites en briques paraît être une survivance locale d'un type en usage sous la III<sup>e</sup> dynastie. Cf. JUNKER, *Giza*, I, Vienne 1929, p. 23.

ment typologique, qui coïncide forcément, du moins *grosso modo*, avec le classement chronologique. Pas absolument bien entendu, car en cette matière la tradition s'est toujours prolongée au goût variable de chacun et des archaïsmes ont sans cesse été en vogue dans l'ancienne Égypte.

Scharff, dans l'étude pénétrante qu'il a consacrée en 1932 aux stèles-tableaux alors connues, a montré que leur motif, le personnage siégeant devant une table servie, avait été emprunté aux cylindres gravés en usage sous les premières dynasties <sup>(1)</sup>. C'est bien là en effet qu'il faut en chercher le prototype. Sur ces cylindres <sup>(2)</sup>, le personnage est généralement représenté superposé à un siège, vu en entier et de profil, plutôt que véritablement assis sur lui. Ce fut lorsqu'on voulut introduire plus de réalisme dans la scène qu'on commença à cacher la partie antérieure du siège derrière les jambes des personnages <sup>(3)</sup>. La représentation à deux pieds visibles des fauteuils est donc antérieure, typologiquement, à leur représentation à un seul pied visible.

J'ajoute que la combinaison qui consiste à montrer en plan vertical, au-dessus des pieds, le fond horizontal du siège, quelquefois avec l'indication de son cannage, est d'allure plus archaïque. Elle a précédé nécessairement la représentation en pur profil, qui s'est perpétuée seule par la suite.

Les gravures des cylindres montrent le plus souvent leur personnage étendant la main au-dessus de pains placés sur l'autel <sup>(4)</sup>. C'est donc là le geste primitif, qui s'est abaissé graduellement jusqu'à ne plus toucher, sous la IV<sup>e</sup> dynastie, que le plateau de la table d'offrandes <sup>(5)</sup>. Sur les cylindres, l'autel porte le plus souvent deux pains entiers superposés <sup>(6)</sup>. L'équivalent en est, dans les stèles-tableaux (n<sup>os</sup> 5, 9 et 16), les deux pains entiers juxtaposés dans une corbeille et rituellement sectionnés en deux.

Avec ce point de départ, le nombre des tranches de pain posées sur l'autel peut servir d'indice chronologique sûr car, en cette matière, on ne conçoit

<sup>(1)</sup> SCHARFF, *op. cit.*, p. 356.

<sup>(2)</sup> PETRIE, *Scarabs and cylinders with names*, Londres 1917, pl. I et II.

<sup>(3)</sup> SCHARFF, *op. cit.*, p. 347.

<sup>(4)</sup> PETRIE, *op. cit.*, pl. I, n<sup>os</sup> 1, 2, 3, 7, 9, 13, 20 et 26; pl. II, n<sup>os</sup> 27, 29 et 30.

<sup>(5)</sup> SCHARFF, *op. cit.*, p. 346, n. 5.

<sup>(6)</sup> PETRIE, *op. cit.*, pl. I, n<sup>os</sup> 1, 2, 7, 9, 12, 14, 19, 20, 24 et 25; pl. II, n<sup>os</sup> 27, 28, 29, 30, 33, 34, 42 et 44.



guère qu'on ait pu avoir tendance à restreindre l'alimentation des défunts, alors que la représentation en coûtait si peu. Pour la même raison, une surenchère était tentante. Il faut donc considérer comme les plus anciennes les figurations comportant deux pains entiers sectionnés, puis les quatre moitiés disposées en ordre, et de plus en plus récentes les séries de tranches de plus en plus nombreuses.

La présence de trois moitiés de pains sur les autels de certaines stèles-tableaux (n<sup>os</sup> 11, 12, 13, 17 et 18) pose alors un problème, car on ne voit pas du tout comment ce nombre peut résulter du partage d'un ou de deux pains. Les stèles n<sup>os</sup> 11 à 13 suggèrent une solution : il y manque visiblement une tranche, dont la place est vide, à droite de l'autel. C'est que cette tranche a déjà été mangée par le personnage, qui en saisit une seconde. Les représentations à trois tranches sont donc secondaires par rapport à celles à quatre. Elles sont une tentative de traiter le sujet d'une façon plus réaliste, en montrant le défunt *en train* de prendre son repas, et non plus seulement sur le point de le commencer. Tentative du reste qui n'eut pas de succès, car le détail des trois tranches, s'il prévalut un moment, fut vite incompris, dès qu'on négligea de représenter vide la place de la tranche déjà consommée (n<sup>os</sup> 17 et 18). La surenchère reprit ses droits. Sous la III<sup>e</sup> dynastie, le nombre de moitiés de pains fut au minimum de six <sup>(1)</sup>. Au début de la IV<sup>e</sup>, il s'élevait à huit <sup>(2)</sup> et même jusqu'à douze <sup>(3)</sup>.

L'hypothèse avait été avancée par Scharff que l'usage du lave-mains n'avait été introduit dans le repas funéraire qu'à la fin de la II<sup>e</sup> dynastie <sup>(4)</sup>. Les découvertes de Zaki Saad l'ont vérifiée, car les symboles de la verseuse, de la cuvette et de l'eau qui coule sur un bras font défaut dans presque toutes les stèles-tableaux qu'il a trouvées. C'est pourquoi nous avons relégué en fin de série les stèles n<sup>os</sup> 24 et 25 qui comportent ces symboles.

Par contre nous avons placé en tête des séries quatre stèles où le personnage est assis sur un trône à dossier, qui diffère du siège habituel à pieds de

<sup>(1)</sup> Stèle du Musée de Leyde.

<sup>(2)</sup> Panneau de Hésirê, stèle de Bahotep à Meidoum (PETRIE, *Medam*, Londres 1892, pl. XIII) et stèle de Khâbaousokar à Sakkarah (MURRAY, *Sakkara Mastabas*, I, Londres 1905, pl. I et II).

<sup>(3)</sup> Stèle Barracco.

<sup>(4)</sup> SCHARFF, *op. cit.*, p. 348, n. 1.

taureau. Il se peut que des meubles de ce genre soient les plus archaïques. Le nombre de pains placés sur les autels n'y contredit pas, puisqu'il n'est partout que de deux. Toutefois, si l'on remarque que dans trois cas il s'agit de personnages de la cour royale, et que l'absence de titre pour le titulaire dans le quatrième le rend incertain, on peut se demander s'il ne s'agit pas là simplement d'une marque d'honneur et si ces quatre tableaux ne sont pas à répartir suivant les autres critères, dans les séries suivantes.

\*  
\* \* \*

Tels sont les raisons et le sens du classement des stèles-tableaux de la II<sup>e</sup> dynastie adopté dans cet ouvrage. Il les répartit en cinq groupes typologiques :

- N<sup>os</sup> 1-4 Personnages sur siège d'apparat.
- N<sup>os</sup> 5-8 Personnages sur siège à plat visible.
- N<sup>os</sup> 9-14 Personnages sur siège de profil à deux pieds visibles.
- N<sup>os</sup> 15-23 Personnages sur siège de profil à un seul pied visible.
- N<sup>os</sup> 24-25 Scènes avec mention du lave-mains.

Bien que ces groupes chevauchent parfois, dans le détail, les uns sur les autres, ils constituent en gros l'armature d'un premier classement chronologique de ces stèles-tableaux pendant la II<sup>e</sup> dynastie.

Le Caire, printemps 1952.

ÉTIENNE DRIOTON.

*POST-SCRIPTUM.* — Un élément qui peut avoir de l'intérêt pour la répartition de ces stèles en série chronologique se trouve dans la numérotation inscrite à côté de certaines offrandes. Inexistante sur les monuments les plus anciens, elle est uniformément de 1000 sur les plus récents, proches par le style de ceux de la III<sup>e</sup> dynastie. Entre temps elle a passé par les étapes de 10, de plusieurs dizaines, de 100 et de plusieurs centaines. Sur ce point il en va autrement que pour la typologie artistique: une fois un nombre consacré par l'usage, une diminution est inconcevable parce qu'elle aurait lésé les intérêts des défunts.

On peut, au regard de cet élément, proposer pour les stèles publiées dans ce volume la classification suivante :

N <sup>os</sup> 1, 2, 4, 9, 10, 11, 20, 21	Offrandes non chiffrées.
N <sup>os</sup> 5, 15, 16	Offrandes chiffrées par 10.
N <sup>os</sup> 3, 7	Offrandes chiffrées par dizaines.
N <sup>os</sup> 6, 12, 14, 20	Offrandes avec introduction du nombre 100.
N <sup>os</sup> 8, 13, 18, 19	Offrandes avec introduction du nombre 1000.
N <sup>os</sup> 23, 24, 25	Offrandes chiffrées par 1000.

Montgeron, août 1956.

E. D.

I

THE TWENTY-FIVE STELAE

## THE STELAE-PANELS

The stelae found in the Second Dynasty tombs in the Excavations at Helwan are better called «Stelae-Panels». The panel in the conventional stela is the rectangle situated between the upper and the lower lintels<sup>(1)</sup>. The Archaic stelae are nothing but the original form of the stelae as it is known since the Fourth Dynasty.

It is quite reasonable to suppose that these Archaic panels<sup>(2)</sup> began in this simple form, and then evolved into the complicated stelae design which we know as the so called false-door<sup>(3)</sup>.

The stelae had always been found in the west wall of the tombs facing east without any exception, until we discovered the stelae inserted in the ceiling of the Second Dynasty tombs at Helwan.

### HOW THE POSITION OF THE STELA WAS DISCOVERED

When we were excavating the tomb No. 480 II 3<sup>(4)</sup> it was found that it had been cut in soft soil, and the roof was nearly collapsed. The workmen found a white limestone stela deep in the soil. Our first opinion was that this stela had been thrown into the debris from another tomb. But, when we completed the excavation of the tomb, we found that it had a shaft measuring 130 cm North to South, 90 cm east to west and was 200 cm deep. To the South was a burial chamber 170 cm from North to South, 160 cm from east to west and about 140 cm in height. In the South-West corner of the ceiling was a narrow shaft in which the stela was found with its inscribed face downwards. At the time we thought that the stela had been thrown into that shaft, and formed part of the debris.

<sup>(1)</sup> FIRTH and GUNN, *Excavations at Saqqara, Teti Pyramid Cemeteries*, I, p. 179-180, figs. 88-89.

<sup>(2)</sup> SELIM HASSAN, *Excavations at Giza*, V, p. 65-66.

<sup>(3)</sup> *Id.*, p. 86, 88 and 92.

<sup>(4)</sup> ZAKI SAAD, *The Royal Excavations at Saqqara and Helwan (1941-1945)*, p. 171, pl. LXXIX.

We never considered the question of the original position of the stelae seriously, until we discovered a stela in situ in the intact tomb No. 810 H3<sup>(1)</sup>. It at once occurred to me that we were confronted with an entirely new feature of a greater importance and interest than we had at first thought. This was confirmed by the discovery of more stelae in their original positions.

Z. S.

<sup>(1)</sup> ZAKI SAAD, *The Royal Excavations at Saqqara and Hehvan (1941-1945)*, p. 171, pl. LXIV, and p. 172, pl. LXX, LXXX-LXXXI.

## No. 1

### STELA OF THE PRINCESS HEPET-KHENMET

Tomb No. 175 H8 was found plundered. Its shaft measures 150 cm north to south, 100 cm east to west, and is 180 cm deep. To the north of the shaft is an underground space which is 120 cm high. To the west of it is the burial chamber which is 130 cm north-south, 70 cm east-west and 120 cm high.

In the west part of the ceiling we found a hole in which a white limestone stela was placed (plate I).



Fig. 1.

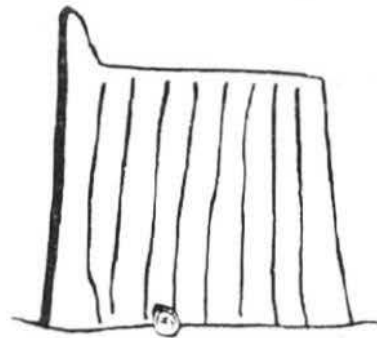


Fig. 2.

When we removed it, another stela was found above the first.

The second stela found above the first is to be dealt with at first. The first stela will be discussed later (see No. 13).


The second stela (plate II) is 64 cm long, 24 cm wide, and 7 cm thick. The inscribed part is 28,5 cm long and 23 cm wide.

The owner is represented seated on a chair, her hair is dressed *lçag* on the back and a part of it falls on the breast. Judging from the hair, the owner is a woman. She wears a long garment. She extends her left arm towards the table, the hand is above the bread loaves represented on it. The right arm rests on her thigh. It is not common to find the left hand extended towards the table (fig. 1).



The chair on which she sits is quite a new type which never occurred before (compare fig. 2).

The table has a stand with a wide base that gives it a triangular form. On the table are four loaves of bread.



The name, with the title, are sculptured in the space to the right of the face, a little higher than the head. They are :

 <sup>(1)</sup> *s;t nswt Hpt-l; nmt* <sup>(2)</sup>



The first group of hieroglyphs to the right of the title is :





  *h;tt (nt) thnw*, « the best oil of Libya <sup>(3)</sup>. »






Below it is a group of three signs :

  *šp*, a kind of perfume (?).

Next to this are two loaves of bread.

The register below, from left to right, begins with two signs and below them a piece of meat :  . I think one may pronounce the two signs as *hp* and the determinative which completes the word as *hpsš*, giving the group the meaning : « the thigh of meat, a hind leg of an animal <sup>(4)</sup>. »

Below this is another piece of meat, and below it a semicircular object which is probably a kind of bread. To the right of the meat is a tubular jar. Next is a long narrow-necked vase. After the vase an object is represented which means clothing under which is a sign  *ššr*, which is a name for cloth, above a similar object. To the left of this is a group of three signs :    *st*, which might denote a kind of perfume.

To the left is the word :   *ndm* which means « Sweet beer », the long jar sealed with a lid represented after it is probably to contain the beer. Frequently we find pottery jars sealed with clay stoppers in the tombs, which are like the jar in question. Below it is a long necked vase similar to the Aegean jars found in some of the tombs of the Archaic period <sup>(5)</sup>, and beside is the letter :  which seems to form a word   which is not known, it may be an abbreviation.

<sup>(1)</sup> New sign (see fig. n° 38).

<sup>(2)</sup> FISHER, *The minor Cemetery at Giza*, pl. 44, n° 2. JUNKER, *Giza*, III, p. 210-213.

<sup>(3)</sup> *Wörterbuch*, III, 28, 11.

<sup>(4)</sup> FIRTH and GUNN, *Teti Pyramid Cemetery*, p. 264 n° 47.

<sup>(5)</sup> Compare Aegean pottery jars found in Saqqara, Helwan and other cemeteries.



The offerings represented to the right of the Aegean pottery jar are sculptured in no clear order. The group in the corner consists of :  $\frac{\delta}{\text{—}}$  šš<sup>c</sup> « (vase of) alabaster : 1 piece » <sup>(1)</sup>.

After it is :  $\frac{\text{—}}{\bullet}$  t;rtt, which means a kind of bread.

The new features in this stela are the form of the chair, and the fact that the woman is extending her left hand towards the table instead of the right hand.

The workmanship of this stela is crude. The offerings are not arranged in order. We notice the absence of many offerings which are quite common on other stelae.

Its date is the II<sup>nd</sup> Dynasty.

## No. 2

### STELA OF THE FUNERARY PRIEST MENKA-HEQET

Tomb No. 889 H8 was found plundered. It is rectangular, cut in gravel. It measures 150 cm north-south, 80 cm east-west and is 190 cm deep.

In the debris was found a white limestone stela. It is 44 cm long, 22 cm wide and 9 cm thick. The inscribed part is 22,5 cm long and 13 cm wide (plate III).

The owner is represented sitting on a chair (fig. 2) which is of a new type (compare fig. 1). The hair is dressed in long tresses which fall down over her back. The dress is long (fig. 3).

She extends her left hand towards the table in front. The right hand is on her thigh.




Fig. 3.

The left hand is above the bread loaves. In consequence of the damage to the table, the loaves are not complete. Their number was probably 9. The stand of the table has a triangular slit near the base.

<sup>(1)</sup> FIRTH and GUNN, *Teti Pyramid Cemeteries*, p. 229, l. 6 in the offering list, third part; p. 243, l. 9, second part.


In the space above the head to the right, the name and title of the lady are sculptured.

 *ss' hsb h-d-w htp-w shnw-;h nswt Mn-k;—hht*, the scribe of the accounts of the builders of the offerings-places, the funerary Royal Priest, Menka-Heqet.

This stela was seriously damaged by dampness and salt, and very few of the offerings which were once represented can now be seen.

The offerings were scratched in the space below the chair and the table.

There are three registers. The first is completely damaged. The second below contains five squares containing offerings. None of the offerings is recognisable except the one in the last square to the left.

In the register below, the sign in the square before the last to the left is « 100 ». In the square after the previous is  [6] *h:t*, which means « perfume of the best quality ».

Judging from the hair and the appearance, the owner looks like a woman, but the title makes this difficult to accept. The owner may have been a man as the title denotes. The workmanship of the stela is very crude.

This stela dates to the II<sup>nd</sup> Dynasty.

### No. 3

#### STELA OF PRINCE NISU-HEQET

Tomb No. 964 H8 was found plundered. It is rectangular, cut in gravel. It measures 150 cm north to south, 90 cm east to west and is 150 cm deep.

In the debris was found a stela of white limestone. It is 62 cm long, 30 cm wide and 8 cm thick. The inscribed part is 13 cm long, 13 cm wide and 1 cm high (plate IV).

Faint traces of red colouring remain on the figures.

The owner of the tomb is represented sitting on a chair. The hair is dressed in a new style. The dress is long and the left arm is concealed in a sort of sleeve. The owner is a man, judging from the hair and complexions (fig. 4).

The chair on which he sits is of plain framework. It is placed on a high pedestal and has a high back (1). The legs are plain. It may have been meant to be a throne rather than a chair (fig. 5).

The owner extends his right hand towards the table in front of him. The hand just touches the edge of the table. The table is composed of a semi-



Fig. 4.

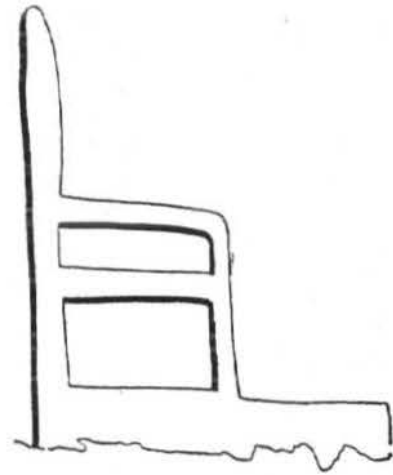


Fig. 5.

circular plate on a stand with a rectangular slit which reaches up near the top. Four half loaves of bread are represented on the table.

The name of the owner is inscribed in the space above his head and his title is just before his face.

𓂏𓂏𓂏𓂏𓂏𓂏 *s;-nswt Nisw-Illt*, Prince Nisu-Heqet.

Above the half-loaves are represented one femur with meat and below it is a hip-bone with the meat around it.

The offerings are represented in six registers on the right side from the top downwards.

The first register contains an object which looks like a table with a short stand, and below it is the sign  $\alpha$  « 10 ». Below the first object we have the cloth *idmy* with two signs  $\alpha\alpha$  20 under it. This means that 20 pieces of this cloth were offered. To the right of these objects are the signs :  $\beta\beta$  which mean the sceptre *ms* (2).

(1) Compare the chair in the panel of princess *Shfur*, SELIM BEY HASSAN, *Excavations at Giza*, vol. V, p. 92.

(2) *Wörterbuch*, I, II and *Pyramiden*, 907 d.

In the second register are the following offerings, from right to left :

1. The first group :  $\overline{\text{𓃰}} \text{ } \overline{\text{𓃰}}$  *ibwt*, «The two sandals».
2. The second group :  $\overline{\text{𓃰}} \overline{\text{𓃰}} \overline{\text{𓃰}} \overline{\text{𓃰}}$  *ifd* 20 «twenty of this kind of cloth».
3. The third group :  $\overline{\text{𓃰}}$  <sup>(1)</sup> *bšhyt*, a primitive form of the case for the phallus <sup>(2)</sup>.

Below these three groups is represented :  $\overline{\text{𓃰}} \overline{\text{𓃰}}$  *mnht(?)*, cloth of two strands, and twenty is the amount offered.

In the third register is represented in the right corner  $\overline{\text{𓃰}}$  *idmy*, a kind of red cloth.

To the left is the sign  $\overline{\text{𓃰}}$  <sup>(3)</sup> *mšt* (cf. stela No. 8), with four signs  $\overline{\text{𓃰}} \overline{\text{𓃰}}$  below it. This might be a kind of garment with sleeves resembling the «gal-labia» which is the dress of the workmen and country folk in Egypt until now. The four signs of  $\overline{\text{𓃰}}$  «10» mean forty of this kind were offered. On the left is  $\overline{\text{𓃰}}$  *dzt*, a kind of cloth.

The fourth register contains the head of a long horned bull and the head of a goose.

I mentioned in describing the chair that it is like a throne and this agrees with the high rank of the owner as he was a prince.

The work of the stela is good and the date is II<sup>nd</sup> Dynasty.

## No. 4

### STELA OF THE LADY MENKHET-KA

Tomb No. 114 Hg was found plundered. A rectangular shaft is cut in the gravel which measures 210 cm north to south, 90 cm east to west and

<sup>(1)</sup> *Wörterbuch*, I, 422, 5 and JÉQUER, *Prises d'Objets des sarcophages du Moyen Empire*, p. 22, 108.

<sup>(2)</sup> Actual garment of this form were found by Petrie and Reisner. See, PETRIE, *Deshasheh*, p. 31, pl. XXXV and REISNER, *Naga-ed-Dér*. (SMITH, *ibid.*, I, 139, f. 1) Smith suggests that it may be identified with *brhw*, and means a garment made of blue linen (*ibid.*, p. 148). — New sign (fig. 35).

<sup>(3)</sup> New sign (fig. 36).

is 260 cm deep. A step is on the south side of the shaft. The burial chamber is to the south, cut underground. It measures 160 cm north to south, 90 cm east to west and is 100 cm high.

In the west part of the ceiling a hole was made for the stela.

The stela was found in the debris of the tomb. It is 37 cm long, 17 cm wide and 7 cm thick.

The inscribed part is 18 cm long and 17 cm wide (plate V).

The owner of the tomb is represented sitting on a chair with plain legs and a high back (fig. 6). (See stela from the tomb 964, plate IV). The hair is not detailed so it is hard to say whether it is long or short.

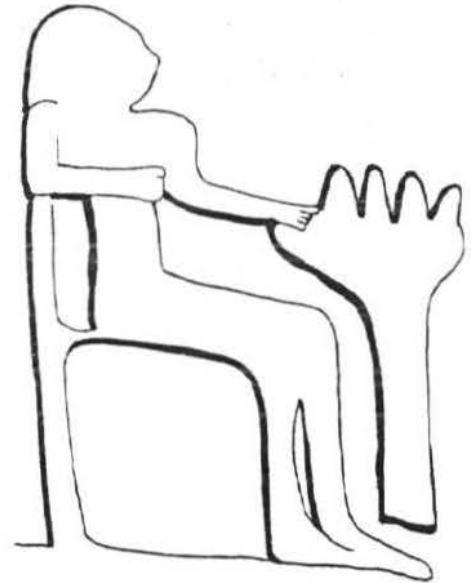



Fig. 6.

The person extends the left hand towards the table in front of him. The table has a stand which is on a higher level than the feet of the person, and on it are four loaves. His name comprising four signs is inscribed in front of his face :  *Mnh-t-k*.

The offerings are represented on the right side in five registers. The first register contains two objects denoting cloth. The number below them is not legible.

The second register contains three objects, only the one in the middle is clear, a necked jar.

In the third register one can vaguely see three objects. From right to left :

1. A jar like the pottery ones, closed with a conical seal.
2. A volive vase.
3. A bowl.

The fourth register contains what looks like tubular jars. In the fifth register the offerings are not clear.

This stela was not finished, all the offerings are indistinct. The date is II<sup>nd</sup> dynasty.

No. 5

STELA OF THE LADY DWAT

A white limestone stela. Not found in a tomb but in the debris. It measures 40 cm by 36 cm by 10 cm. The inscribed part is in the middle and measures 25 cm by 23 cm and is raised 1 cm above the surface of the block (plate VI).

The owner of the stela is represented seated on a chair. The hair is dressed long on the back in a strange style (fig. 7). The face is slightly damaged. Judging from the dressing of the hair and the long dress, the owner is a woman. The right hand is extended



Fig. 7.

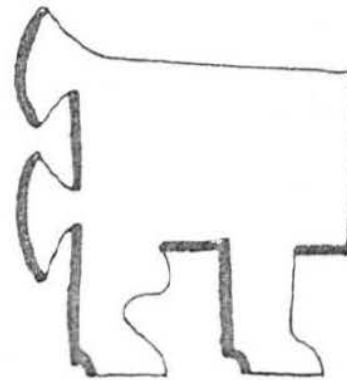


Fig. 8.

towards the table on which are three half-loaves. On the flat top of the table is a high dish. The stand of the table is on a higher level than the feet of the seated person (fig. 7). Her left hand is placed on the chest.

The seat of the chair on which the woman sits is represented in full view and as if she were sitting on its sides<sup>(1)</sup>. The legs are in form of animals' hind and front legs. Two parts at the back, probably the ends of the rods supporting the seat are in the form of papyrus flowers (fig. 8).

<sup>(1)</sup> Compare this chair with that on stela plate X.

The lady's name is sculptured in front of her face. It is composed of a group of four signs :

★ — ḏ *Dwꜣt, Dwat.*

The representations, in front of the owner of the stela are crudely made. Some of them are badly cut in while very few are in poor relief.

One can hardly make out five registers of offerings which are not separated from each other by clear lines, as on the other stelae. The first register contains three groups. The first group is bizarre, the next two groups are somewhat similar to those in the previous stela which represent cloth. Under the first group is a sign  $\cap$  « 10 ».

The second register begins from right to left with a spouted votive jar. The next groups are not clear except for a sign which resembles  $\times$  crudely scratched.

The third register begins with a spouted jar larger than that in the second register above.

These two jars are for the washing of the owner's hands before the meal, which was a custom of the Ancient Egyptians.

The next group is probably a vase badly sculptured, and below it is a sign for the number « 10 »  $\cap$ .

The third group is a tubular jar badly cut and below it is a sign for the number « 10 »  $\cap$ . After this group are two bowls which are also badly scratched in and below each is a sign for « 10 »  $\cap$ , crudely cut.

The fourth register contains four groups which are respectively a round cake with the sign of 10 below it, a semicircular loaf with the sign of 10 below, and the last two groups are composed of two conical loaves with faint sign for « 10 »  $\cap$ , below them.

The fifth register contains the head of a bird very poorly represented and next to it the head of a bull or ox.

The craftsmanship of this stela is very poor. After the artist had finished carving the owner's figure and the part next to it, he seems to have been in a hurry and merely to have scratched in quickly the rest of the representations.

The date is IIInd Dynasty.

No. 6

STELA OF NEFER-MERI-KA

Tomb No. 246 HS was found plundered. It has a shaft measuring 130 cm south to north, 100 cm east to west, and is 230 cm deep. The doorway is to the north 70 cm wide, 150 cm high, and 30 cm thick. The burial place consists of a chamber cut underground measuring 220 cm from north to south, 100 cm from east to west and is 160 cm

high. To the west of it is another chamber which measures 130 cm from north to south, 90 cm from east to west and is 140 cm high. In the ceiling of

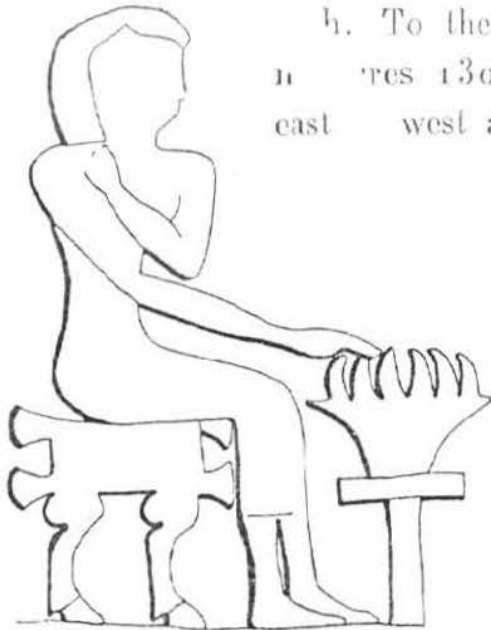


Fig. 9.

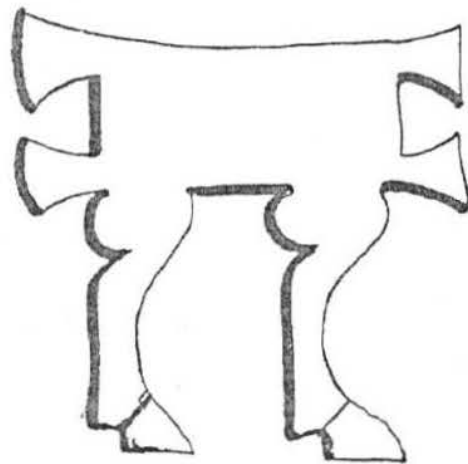


Fig. 10.


the second chamber was the hole for the limestone stela. It was found fallen into the debris in the chamber. It is 75 cm long, 24 cm wide and 15 cm thick. The part inscribed is 21,5 cm long and 24 cm wide (plate VII).

The owner of the tomb is represented sitting on a chair, extending his right hand towards the table in front of him. The left hand is on the chest. The hair is cut short. He wears a short dress. These features, make it likely that the owner of the tomb was a man (fig. 9).

The chair is represented with the seat exposed. On both its sides one can see the two ends of the two upper rods shaped like papyrus flowers. The front and hind legs are in the form of animals' legs (fig. 10).



The table is similar to the one in the previous stela. On it are represented six half-loaves. The hand of the owner rests on the two in front of him.

The name is inscribed in the space in front of the face. It consists of a group of three signs :  *Nfr-mry-k*.

The list of offerings to the right was divided into registers, but because of the bad state of preservation in which the stela was found, most of the offerings are obliterated.

The upper register contains four objects denoting cloth. The first from the left is represented with one strand, the second with two, the third with three and the fourth with four strands. Under each is the sign of  $\alpha$  « 10 ».

The second register is illegible except for the signs of the number « 10 ».

The third is completely effaced. The fourth register is also destroyed except for three signs for the number « 100 » which tell the tale of three unknown objects offered. The last register is empty.

The work is fair, judging from the representations which still exist on the stela. Its date is II<sup>nd</sup> Dynasty.

## No. 7

### STELA OF KIU-ITEF

Tomb No. 810 H3 was found plundered, the descent is from north to south with steps cut roughly in to the gravel, 850 cm long, 110 cm wide and 430 cm deep. Grooves were cut in both walls in front of the doorway. A white limestone « portcullis » was found in its place. The doorway leads into a passage, on both sides of which are store-rooms, the one to the east measures 100 cm east to west, 90 cm north to south and is 80 cm high, the other to the west, measures 50 cm east to west, 30 cm north to south and is 80 cm high. The burial chamber is cut in the gravel, rectangular in form, and measures 50 cm north to south, 150 cm east to west and is about 300 cm high. On the west side is the room of the burial, which measures 250 cm north to south, 180 cm east to west and is 300 cm high.

In the south-west part of the ceiling was found the stela, placed between two limestone slabs (plate VIII)<sup>(1)</sup>.

The stela is of white limestone, and is 62 cm long, 30 cm wide and 6 cm thick. The inscribed part measures 27 cm by 29. It is enclosed in a frame which is about 1 cm higher than the rest of the slab (plate IX).

The owner of the tomb is represented seated on a chair (fig. 11) his hand



Fig. 11.

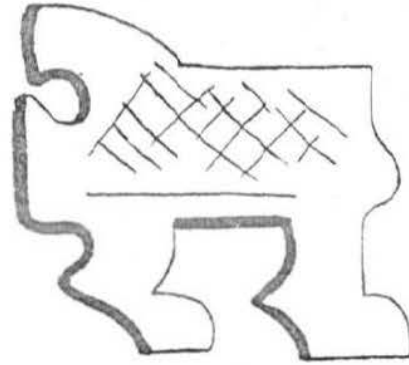


Fig. 12.

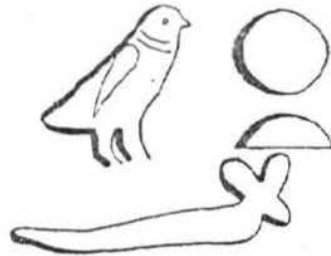


Fig. 13.

extended towards the table in front of him. One hand only is shown most probably the left hand, which is rare. The man wears a long robe which reaches down to the ankles.


The seat is represented differently from the other seats for it has cross lines. The short front legs as well as the back ones resemble those of animals (fig. 12).

The table in front of the owner has a high stand, with the base lower than the level of the man's feet. On it are represented half-loaves.

The owner touches the half-loaves (fig. 11).


His name is inscribed in the space above his head (fig. 13). It is composed of four signs :

<sup>(1)</sup> ZAKI SASD, *Royal Excavations at Saqqara and Helwan (1941-1945)*, p. 172.







 *hw-it-f, khu-itef*, «He whom his father protects»<sup>(1)</sup>.


The offerings on the right part of the stela are in four registers and are from the top downwards :

In the first register the cloths (*idmy*) in three groups. Under the first from the left is a sign « 2 » which means : two lengths of this cloth were offered. Under the next is a sign « 1 » which means one of this kind was offered. Under the third is a sign « 2 » which means that two of these offerings were given.

In the corner is the group  *ssf* which denotes cloth<sup>(2)</sup> (Stelae Nos. 10, 14 and 20).

In the second register three groups are inscribed from right to left :

1.  *w:h*, a kind of bread<sup>(3)</sup>, and the sign  « 10 ». ♀
2.  *ht*, a kind of bread and the two signs  « 20 ».
3.  *pl*, a kind of fruit cut on which a drink can be made<sup>(4)</sup>, and the three signs  « 30 » (stela No. 21).

The third register contains different objects which are rather indistinct. One can identify two pieces of meat. Of the remaining, the vase below the two pieces of meat can be seen, and beside it to the left a sign  « 10 ».




The workmanship of this stela is very poor.

The date is II<sup>nd</sup> Dynasty.

## No. 8

### STELA OF THE LADY HEKEN

Tomb No. 381 H8 was found plundered. The shaft which leads down to the burial chamber measures 190 cm north to south, 100 cm east to west, and is 320 cm deep. In its north side two grooves are cut for the portcullis which block the tomb. The door is 85 cm wide, 110 cm high, and 30 cm

<sup>(1)</sup> The feminine :    is known in the Vth dynasty, RANKE, *Personennamen*, I, p. 267, n° 21.

<sup>(2)</sup> JUNKER, *Giza*, V, 42.

<sup>(3)</sup> Cf. *Wörterbuch* I, 258, 2.

<sup>(4)</sup> JUNKER, *Giza*, II, 171 and V, 144-145.

deep. It leads north to an underground chamber which measures 190 cm east to west and is 115 cm high. The burial chamber is to the west of it and measures 140 cm north to south, 100 cm east to west and is 125 cm high. In the north-west part of the ceiling a hole was made for the stela.

The stela was found among the debris in the chamber. It is 53 cm long, 26 cm wide and 6 cm thick. The inscribed part is 26 cm long, 21 cm wide and 1,2 cm high (plate X).



Fig. 14.

The owner of the tomb is represented sitting on a chair, the seat of which is shown in full view so that the canning can be seen. Its frame ends in protruding knobs at the back shaped like lotus flowers. One leg only is represented shaped like an animal's hind leg. The dress and the feet of the figure cover the front legs. The owner extends her right hand towards the table, the left arm is bent on the chest, the hand is not shown. The hair is nicely dressed

in tresses on the back, three of them are falling forward over the arm.

Judging from the hair and the features, the owner of the tomb was a woman, and as the artist shows, a beautiful one (fig. 14).

On the table in front of her hands a bowl containing four half-loaves is represented. Her hand touches the first one (fig. 14).

The three signs above her head give her name:  $\begin{matrix} \text{𓆎} \\ \text{𓆏} \\ \text{𓆐} \end{matrix}$  *Hkn*.

The part for the offerings contains the following, from the top downwards the first group from the right is the cloth *idmy*, and below it three strokes  $\text{|||}$  « 3 ».



Next comes the cloth *ssr*  $\text{—}$  and below it two strokes  $\text{||}$  « 2 ».



The third group is the cloth *ꜥt*  $\text{—}$  and below it are two signs  $\text{oo}$  « 20 ».

The fourth group  $\begin{matrix} \text{𓆑} \\ \text{𓆒} \end{matrix}$  *mt* determined by  $\text{𓆓}^{(1)}$  which is a kind of garment. Two signs  $\text{oo}$  meaning twenty, are below.







The last group is  $\text{>}$  *sdb*(?) and below it are four strokes  $\text{||||}$  « 4 ».


<sup>(1)</sup> New sign (fig. 36).

The second register shows from right to left   *h;t-ibr*. The best quality of perfume *ibr* with two strokes  $\text{u}$ .

The next group is :  *mr*, a pot of milk<sup>(1)</sup>. The third is  denote that ten alabaster vases are offered.




The third register contains three kinds of offerings in three groups.

The first group is  with two strokes  $\text{u}$  « 2 ». It seems probable that the sign  belongs to this group :  =    $\text{u}$   $\text{u}$   *h;t(nt)'š*<sup>(2)</sup> which means : « the best quality of the cedar oil ». The two strokes  $\text{u}$  denote the amount offered.

The second group consists of a conical loaf of bread with the sign  « 1000 » below it.


The third group is a votive vase and below it is the sign  « 1000 ».


In the space above the table three offerings are represented.

1. A round cake .
2. A plucked bird , without a head.
3. A haunch of meat .




To the right of the table is the fifth register in which are represented a head of a bird with the sign  $\text{u}$  « 2 » underneath and the head of an ox with the same number 2 below.

Two groups represent the last offerings in the sixth register.

The first from the right is the sign   $\text{š}$  below which is a jar topped by a mud cone, similar to many found in archaic tombs.

The second is :  with a jar below it.

The three signs must be taken as one group :

    $\text{š}$ -*irp* and read as « 2 jars of wine ».

This stela is a fine piece of art.

Its date is the II<sup>nd</sup> Dynasty.

<sup>(1)</sup> *Wörterbuch*, II, 105, 18. <sup>(2)</sup> *Wörterbuch*, I, 228, 6.

## No. 9

### THE STELA OF THE SCULPTOR KA-KHET

Tomb No. 416 H6 was found plundered. A rough staircase cut in the gravel, 850 cm long and about 110 cm wide descends from north to south. In front of the doorway are two grooves in which a portcullis was to be slipped to block the tomb.

The door is 70 cm wide, 180 cm high and 30 cm thick. It leads to a passage measuring 220 cm north-south, 140 cm east-west and 190 cm high. It has a store-room on the west side which is 70 cm east to west, 50 cm north to south, and 90 cm high. At the south end of the passage is a door which leads into the burial chamber. It measures 500 cm north to south, 300 cm east to west and is 200 cm high. In the south-west corner of the ceiling is the hole in which the stela was found *in situ* (plate XI)<sup>(1)</sup>.

The stela is of white limestone 28 cm long, 19 cm wide and 9 cm thick. The inscribed part is 22 × 15.5 and is enclosed in a frame (plate XII). The owner is seated on a chair and extends his right hand towards the table in front of him. From the way in which the hair is dressed he must be a man. Unfortunately his face from the forehead down to the chin is damaged, as is the part in front of the face, which usually holds the name. No details are shown of the upper part of the dress, but it long and reaches down to the ankles (fig. 15).

The table in front of the man has a short foot similar to those of the originals found in the tombs (plate XXXIX-A). It is placed on a higher triangular stand with a triangular slit (plate XXXVI-B). Four conical loaves of bread are placed on the table. The hand of the owner is over the first two of them (fig. 15).

The owner sits on a chair with a flat thin seat which ends in a projection in the form of a papyrus flower. On the seat is a cushion which is visible,

<sup>(1)</sup> This stela was left in its original position where many of my colleagues saw it.

behind the person. The legs of the chair are made like the front and hind legs of a bull (fig. 16).

The name and title in the space in front of the face are damaged. One can recognise the sign  $\text{---}$  *is*<sup>(1)</sup> followed by :  $\text{𓆎𓆎}$  *gnwty*, which means «the chief of the sculptors». Below these signs we have a part of the  $\text{𓆏}$  *k*; and below it part of the sign  $\text{---}$  *ht*. Thus the name of the owner is : Ka-Khet and his title the chief of the sculptors.



Fig. 15.

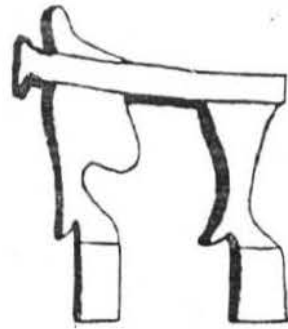


Fig. 16.

The list of offerings is arranged in six registers which are in good order.

The first register contains three objects which denote *idny* cloth. They differ in the numbers of the strands. The first from the right has six strands, the second seven and the third about ten.

The second register contains two bowls, the first from the left larger than the next, and two jars with rims.

In the third register five jars with conical stoppers are represented. Many jars of this type were found, mostly made of pottery, and closed by conical seals made of clay (plate XXXVIII-A).

In the fourth register are represented five loaves of bread, conical in form, and placed in a revered position.

The fifth register contains similar loaves, in the same order.

The sixth register contains from left to right, the head of a bird with a long neck, probably a duck, next to it is the hieroglyphic word :  $\text{---}$  *st* which is the name of this kind of duck, probably a «pintail-duck».

<sup>(1)</sup> GARDINER, *Egypt. Grammar*, sign. S, 24.

The last group is  $\text{𓆎} \text{𓆏}$  *bnrt*, which is a kind of wine produced from dates which is still made in Egypt and is known as « عرق بلح ».

The workmanship of this stela is fair. The offerings are in good order and clearly sculptured. The artist shows great skill in representing the legs of the chair and the hieroglyphic signs.

This stela has been left in its place in the hole in the ceiling where it was found so that Egyptologists can see personally its position.

Its date is II<sup>nd</sup> Dynasty.

## No. 10

### STELA OF THE CHAMBERLAIN MENKHEF-NEFER

The tomb No. 133 H8 was found plundered. A shaft with one step, measures : 160 cm north to south, 80 cm east to west and is 200 cm deep. The burial chamber is underground to the north of the shaft. It measures : 170 cm north to south, 130 cm east to west and is 90 cm high. A hole was found cut in the ceiling near the middle of the north side.

In the debris under the hole was found a limestone stela measuring, 63 cm by 28 cm. It is 7 cm thick. The inscribed part measures 22 cm by 18,3 cm (plate XIII).

The owner is represented sitting on a chair, extending his right hand towards the table in front of him. His left arm is concealed in the folds of the dress, the fist only is visible on his chest (fig. 17). The robe is long and different from the others represented on those stelae.

The front and back legs of the chair are like animals' front and hind legs. There is a cushion on the seat part of which is visible behind the man (fig. 18).

The table in front of the owner is placed on a high stand with a short triangular slit at the base. Similar tables were found in the tombs (plate XXXIX-A). On the table are four half-loaves. The owner touches the first one with the fingers of his right hand.

The space above the head contains the name and the title :  $\text{𓆎} \text{𓆏} \text{𓆎} \text{𓆏} \text{𓆎} \text{𓆏}$  *mnk-hf-nfr*.

The title is chamberlain and the name is Menkhef-nefer.



To the right of the name is represented a jar, with a bowl in imitation of basket work on top of it. The bowl is most probably a sieve used in preparing beer or any kind of drink which might be kept in the jar under it.

There are three registers with offerings, in the top one are three objects which denote cloth. The first from right has five strands, the second has ten and the third has four.



Fig. 17.

In the second register from left to right are two

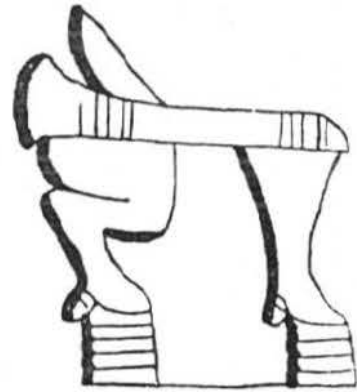


Fig. 18.

dishes, one above the other. Next are two jars with conical lids. On the bodies of the jars are crosslined designs. The last object, like those in the first register, denotes cloth with three strands.

The third register contains six jars with conical lids.

These jars and dishes are similar to objects found in the tombs (see plates XXXV and XXXIX-A).

Above the table to the left a plucked bird is represented. To the right are two pieces of meat between which are two flat loaves. To the right of the table and just below the lower piece of meat are nine conical loaves of bread, one on top of the other as if in a heap. Below the last row of loaves are three pottery jars with conical lids.

The work of this stela is excellent. All the representations are well sculptured and clear.

The date is II<sup>nd</sup> Dynasty.

## No. 11

### STELA OF THE LADY NISI-NEITH

The tomb No. 712 II3 was found plundered, its shaft is cut in soft soil and is 90 cm north to south, 70 cm east to west, and 270 cm deep. The burial chamber is to south, underground. It measures 160 cm north to south, 100 cm east to west and is 170 cm deep.

Among the debris, in the shaft a white limestone stela was found<sup>(1)</sup> (plate XIV).

The stela measures 42 cm by 19 cm, and is 7 cm thick. The inscribed part in the middle measures 18 cm by 18 cm and is enclosed in a flat frame. The whole piece is carefully dressed.

The owner of the tomb is seated on a chair.

The seat of the chair ends in a papyrus flower and is covered by a cushion shown at the back to make it comfortable to sit on. Two legs are represented. The front leg is plain, the back one is like a hind leg of a bull placed on a long stand.

The table in front of the lady is composed of a flat part on a long stand. On it are shown three conical loaves of bread. The lady extends her left hand towards the table, touching the first loaf (fig. 19).

Her face is badly damaged. The hair is dressed loose on the back. She wears a long dress with a square opening at the neck («décolleté»), and no sleeve on the extended arm. The feet have been damaged.

The name of the lady is inscribed above her head in high relief. It is composed of four signs :

𓂏𓂏𓂏𓂏 *Nisi-Nt*, Nisi-Neith.

There are six registers with offerings from the top downwards in front of the figure.

The first register contains four objects which are probably bowls containing food.

<sup>(1)</sup> ZAKI SAAD, *Royal Excavations at Saqqara and Helwan (1941-1945)*, p. 173, pl. LXXX.

The second register contains five objects :

The first object from the right is the *idmy* « red cloth ».

The second is the same but with one strand, the third is with two, the fourth is with four, and the fifth is the red *idmy*-cloth with nine strands.

The third register contains a group of three triangular loaves of bread.

Next to this is a group of two objects hanging from a bar at the top.

The fourth register is on the same level as the objects represented on the table, besides a piece of meat shown above the three loaves of bread on the table. In this register, the first object from the left is probably a tubular jar, next to it is a frame

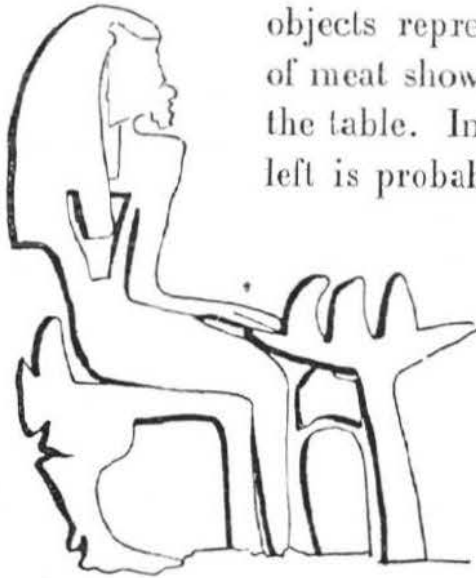


Fig. 19.



Fig. 20.

in which are represented two pieces of meat, hanging on strings (fig. 20).

The frame might represent a store room in which the two pieces of meat are kept for the owner of the tomb to use in the other world.

The fifth register contains five objects which are probably jars. The last one is of a type frequently found in the tombs, made of pottery and closed with a conical clay stopper.

The sixth register contains some strange objects.

Between the legs of the lady and the table are two objects one on top of the other, the nature of which is mysterious.

The craftsmanship of the stela is very poor.

Judging from the type of the tomb this stela is II<sup>nd</sup> Dynasty.

## No. 12

### STELA OF SHEPES-KAW

The tomb No. 167113 was found plundered. The shaft, rectangular, cut in the gravel measures 135 cm north to south, 95 cm east to west and is 280 cm deep. The burial chamber is to the south, underground. It measures 135 cm north to south, 110 cm east to west. The height is not known because the roof was found collapsed.



Fig. 21.

In the debris was found a white limestone stela. It is 35 cm long, 24 cm wide and 10 cm thick.

The inscribed part is 16 cm in width.

The stela is broken at two corners so that a great part of the offering list is lost (plate XV).

The owner is seated on a chair, in front of him is the table.

His hair is cut short, and he has a small square beard. The left hand is bent to the chest and he wears a long robe.

The chair is represented with the back leg in the form of the hind leg of an animal. There is a cushion on the chair on which the man sits comfortably. A part of the cushion is visible behind the person (fig. 21).

The table has a high stand, the top of which is narrower than its base, and has a triangular slit similar to the slits found on actual table stands in the tombs (plate XXXVI).


On the table are shown three half-loaves of bread. The right hand of the owner rests on the end of the table (fig. 21).

The name of the owner is sculptured in the space in front of the face and

consists of the following signs: . The upper part of the signs is damaged.

The name accordingly is *šps-k(?)w*, Shepes-Kaw.

The table on this stela is higher, than those represented on the other stelae. This is due to the high stand.

Below the name is a representation of  *irp*, vineyard, below which is a bowl with a narrow base.

Above the table are three groups, the first is a vase crudely cut and below it a plucked goose on a plate, the others are damaged.

The part in front of the table is usually divided into registers by bars, but on this stela, the offerings are not represented in this way, they are simply arranged in rows.









In the top row are three jars each on a stand. The upper parts of the two last jars are damaged. Then come a jar which is suspended by its handle from an object above it. Below is a group of four signs for a «1000»<sup>e</sup> and «30»<sup>o</sup><sub>o</sub>.

Next to it is represented another jar with a conical stopper and below it the sign for a «100»<sup>e</sup> with three signs of «10»<sup>o</sup><sub>o</sub> underneath, denoting hundred and thirty. Then follows a tubular jar of a kind found in the tombs and the sign of a «100»<sup>e</sup> below it, and underneath the hundred a part of the sign «10»<sup>o</sup><sub>o</sub> can be seen. More numbers may have been on the broken part.

After the tubular jar a small part of another jar can be seen, but owing to the break in the stela the rest of the representations is lost.

To the left of the jars with the numbers below them is a group in which one can identify a bird. The signs in front of the bird are not clear. Below these are four signs for «10»<sup>o</sup><sub>o</sub> which means forty of the represented objects offered. To the left of the bird, below its tail, is a jar closed by a semicircular stopper.

Below the jar are represented three heads of geese with long necks. Above them is an inscription :

1. ?
2.  *r*, «a goose» (var. , )<sup>(1)</sup>.
3.  *trp*, a kind of goose (var. , , , )<sup>(2)</sup>.

<sup>(1)</sup> *Wörterbuch*, II, p. 293. <sup>(2)</sup> *Wörterbuch*, V, p. 387.

Below each neck is the sign for hundred «.

To their right is a head, probably of a calf, and below it the number « 10 ».

The work of this stela is crude but the artist had really sculptured all the representations.

The date is IIInd Dynasty.

## No. 13

### STELA OF THE FUNERARY PRIEST MENKH-EM-JEFA

This stela was found in the ceiling of tomb No. 175 H8 (see stela No. 1, plate I).

It is of white limestone and measures 56 cm by 27 cm by 9 cm. The inscribed part measures 21 cm long and 22 cm wide (plate XVI).

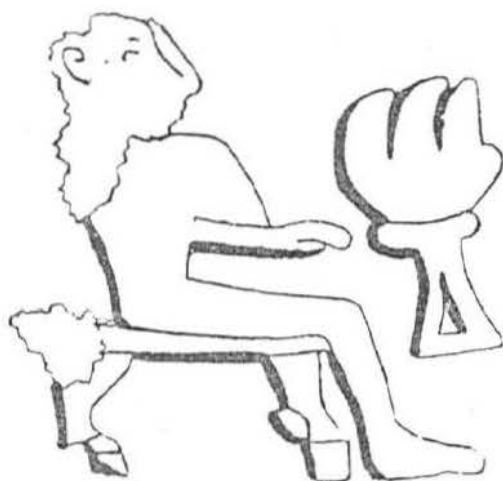


Fig. 22.


The owner is represented sitting on a chair. The head and a part of the shoulder are damaged. He wears a long garment and his right arm is extended towards the table (fig. 22).

The chair on which the owner sits has a plain seat, the front and back legs are in imitation of animals'.

On the table which has a stand with a triangular slit is a big bowl. The table is above the feet level. Similar stands were found in the tombs (plate XXXVI-B).

On the table are three half-loaves of bread. The hand of the owner is shown stretched towards the table.

Along the top of the stela is a line of inscription containing the title and the name of the owner. It runs from right to left :


*dšn shnw-?h mnk-m-ǵf*, «The funerary priest, Menkh-em-jefa.

Above the table is a piece of meat and below the head of an ox. To the left is another piece of meat, a femur with some meat around it.

In the right part below the title and name are offerings in two registers. The first contains a semicircular object and the sign  $\text{I}$  «1000» below it. It might be a kind of bread or cake. Next is the group  $\text{I}$   $\frac{1}{4}$ , which is a kind of bread and the sign  $\text{I}$  «1000» below it. To the left of the previous group is a long jar with a conical stopper similar to jars of pottery frequently found in tombs at Saqqara and Helwan <sup>(1)</sup>.

Below the previous offerings three groups are represented. The first from the right is a jar with the sign  $\text{I}$  «1000» below it.

The second group denotes clothing and below it is the sign  $\text{I}$  «1000».

The last group is  $\text{II}$ . The first two signs are  $\text{I}$ , a kind of vase <sup>(2)</sup>, below them is a tubular jar and the sign of «1000».

The workmanship of this stela is poor, and has been badly effected by damp.

It dates back to the IIrd Dynasty.

## No. 14

### STELA OF THE SCRIBE SAKHU.

The tomb No. 235 H8 was found plundered. Its descent is from west to east. 180 cm long and 90 cm wide. It then turns north in the form of rough steps cut in the gravel, 595 cm by 100 cm. The descent ends with two grooves cut in the gravel for the «portcullis» to slip in which close the door of the tomb. The doorway is 85 cm wide, 190 cm high and 95 cm thick. To the north, and underground is a chamber which measures 260 cm east to west, 150 cm south to east and is 220 cm high. In the eastern part of the north wall is a door measuring 75 cm by 200 cm. It is 55 cm thick and opens into another chamber which measures 340 cm from south to north, 160 cm from east to west and is 250 cm high. In the west side of the ceiling was found a hole which originally held a stela of white limestone which had fallen into the debris in the chamber.

<sup>(1)</sup> ZAKI SAAD, *Royal Excavations at Helwan 1945-1947*; EMERY and ZAKI SAAD, *The tomb of Hemaka*, p. 49, type, I, pl. 26; EMERY and ZAKI SAAD, *The tomb of Hor-Aha*, p. 19, type 2.

<sup>(2)</sup> *Wörterbuch*, IV, 418, 6.

This stela measures 115 cm in length, 35 cm in width and is 1'5 cm thick. The inscribed part is 34,5 cm long and 32 cm wide (plate XVII).

The owner is represented sitting on a chair, with his right hand extended towards the table in front of him. The dress is long and the hair is cut short and nicely dressed. The owner is a man (fig. 23).

One may notice clearly the thinness of the man's hands, neck and legs. This shows that the artist intended to portrait a sick man, who was in very bad health.

The chair on which he sits has heavy legs and a thick seat, which form an odd contrast to the feet of the figure.

The table in front of the owner is a big bowl on a triangular stand with a triangular slit.

On it are six loaves of bread which do not stand straight up.

The hand of the owner is stretched out towards them but does not reach them.



Fig. 23.

The offerings above the table are two pieces of meat; probably the haunch and the skin.

The name is inscribed in the space above the head : ꜥꜥꜥ ꜥꜥꜥ Sꜥꜥꜥ  
«Sakhu».

The title is before the name ꜥꜥꜥ sꜥꜥ Scribe. The head of the bird and the upper part of the determinative are partially damaged.






This stela then, belonged to the Scribe Sakhu who was in bad health, to judge from the representation.




The part for the offering list is divided into four registers.

The one at the top is partly damaged, and the names of the offerings in the vases are lost. There are four objects from right to left namely, a votive vase, a large jar, a tubular jar and the last one is the ꜥꜥꜥ sꜥꜥ, which is an alabaster vase.



In the second register four kinds of bread are represented. Above each loaf is its name and below it is the number 2 « 100 ».

1.  *hlt*, bread.
2.  ..... (?)
3. — *swt* (?), wheat-bread (?).
4.  *dp*, bread. Perhaps an archaic form of the later  -  *dpt*.

The third register contains four jars. The first three from the right are alike, the fourth is different. All are sealed with conical stoppers. Above the first is written  $\mathfrak{f}$  which is *ndm* « sweet beer », above the second  $\mathfrak{p}$   *spb* or *shp* (a kind of beer) and above, the third  $\mathfrak{p}$   *ph*; « Juice of the pekha fruit » <sup>(1)</sup>, and above the fourth  *šp*...?...

In the fourth register are represented from right to left : a bull's head with long horns, and the head of a bird with long neck, above which is a  $\ominus$  *r*, a kind of goose <sup>(2)</sup>, and beside the neck is a stroke 1 « 1 ».

A second head of a bird with a long neck has above it  $\mathfrak{g}$ , *trp*, a kind of goose <sup>(3)</sup>, and beside it four strokes 1111 « 4 ».

The last is the head of a bird with a long neck. Above it is written  $\mathfrak{t}$ , *st*, a kind of goose, and beside the neck are two strokes, 11 « 2 ».

The workmanship of the stela is fair.

The date is II<sup>nd</sup> Dynasty.

## No. 15

### STELA OF IRNI

This stela was offered to the Cairo Museum in 1947 by the Ex-king Farouk. It was sent to him from the site of the excavations at Helwan in 1940 systematic excavations were carried out there. It is now in the room containing objects of the I-II Dynasty, its Museum No. is E 88.123.

<sup>(1)</sup> JUNKER, *Giza*, II, p. 171 and V, p. 144-145.

<sup>(2)</sup> *Wörterbuch*, II, p. 293.

<sup>(3)</sup> *Wörterbuch*, V, p. 387.

It is 51 cm long, 19 cm wide and 6 cm thick. The inscribed part is 20 cm long and 18 cm wide. This part is 8 mm higher than the rest of the stela.

The stela is in a very good state of preservation (plate XVIII). To judge from its similitude to the other Helwan stelae it is most probably II<sup>nd</sup> dynasty.

The owner is represented sitting on a chair. He wears a wig divided into squares representing the hair. The wig covers a big part of the forehead and goes down over the back of the neck. He wears a long garment reaching to just above the ankles. It is fastened on the left shoulder with a bow, and leaves the right shoulder bare. The left arm is concealed in the garment, the hand only is shown twisting towards the right shoulder (fig. 24).



Fig. 24.

The right arm is extended towards the table, the hand is in front of the middle of the loaves. The back leg of the owner's chair only is represented. It is roughly sculptured in the form of the hind leg of an animal, most probably of an ox.

On the table in front of him is a plate put on a stand with a short slit near the base, on it are four half loaves (fig. 24).

In front of the owner's face is his title :

$\overline{\text{m}} \overline{\text{d}} \overline{\text{h}}$  . . . . . «carpenter(?)»<sup>(1)</sup> and under it is the name  $\overline{\text{i}} \overline{\text{r}} \overline{\text{n}} \overline{\text{i}}$ . Below the name is the group  $\overline{\text{i}} \overline{\text{r}} \overline{\text{p}}$ , which denotes a kind of wine which was offered. Under it is the representation of a plucked bird probably a cooked goose.

To the right of the title and name are three groups above which is the name of cloth  $\overline{\text{s}} \overline{\text{s}} \overline{\text{r}} \overline{\text{w}}$ . Below is the group  $\overline{\text{t}} \overline{\text{r}} \overline{\text{t}} \overline{\text{h}}$  which is a kind of bread or cake.

Below is a poor representation of, probably, a *swt*-joint (shin of beef?) which is placed on a kind of plate. This offering is just above the half-loaves on the table.

<sup>(1)</sup> JUNKER, *Giza*, I, p. 149-150.

To the right of the previous scenes are six registers, containing offerings.

In the first are three groups from right to left : a kind of cloth *idmy* with four strands to the thread<sup>(1)</sup>; a kind of cloth, with three strands to the thread; a kind of cloth, with one strand to the thread.

Below the last group is inscribed  $\underbrace{\text{⏏}}$  which is a kind of cloth<sup>(2)</sup>, denotes the three kinds of *idmy* «cloth».

The second register is divided into two squares above and two squares below. In the first square from the right is represented a conical loaf of bread  $\blacksquare$  and in the square below it is the sign  $\circ$  «10», which means that ten loaves are offered.

In the second square to the left is inscribed :  $\text{⏏} \text{⊙} \blacksquare$  *shpt*, a kind of beer(?). In the square below is the sign  $\circ$  «10» with a vase  $\blacksquare$  to the right.

The third register is divided into two squares. In the square to the right is a group  $\text{⊙} \text{hr} \dots ? \dots$ . Below it is a tubular jar with the sign  $\circ$  «10» beside it.

In the second square is the group :  $\text{⏏} \text{⏏} \text{—} \text{nrht}$ , «ointment», below and by it a tubular jar, with the sign  $\circ$  beside it.

The fourth register represents from right to left :

1.  $\text{⏏} \text{—}$  *bs?*, a kind, of fruit<sup>(3)</sup>.
2.  $\text{⏏} \text{—}$  *dw(?)*, probably «fat» (?).
3.  $\dots ?$  nothing visible.

The fifth register contains three separate objects. The third only is clear, it is a kind of garment.

In the sixth register are represented the head of a long horned ox, and the long neck and head of a goose.

The workmanship is not bad. The date of this stela is IIInd Dynasty.

<sup>(1)</sup> SELIM BEY HASSAN, *Excavations at Giza*, V, p. 90.

<sup>(2)</sup> *Ä. Z.*, LXXI, p. 148, JÉQUIER, *Les frises d'objets des Sarcophages du Moyen Empire*, p. 31.

<sup>(3)</sup> JUNKER, *Giza*, I, p. 179.

## No. 16

### STELA OF THE LADY BAT

The tomb No. 480 H3 was found plundered. The shaft is rectangular cut in soft soil, 130 cm north to south, 90 cm east to west and 220 cm deep. The burial chamber is to the south and, cut underground. It measures, 170 cm north to south, 160 cm east to west, and is 160 cm high.

In the north-west corner of the ceiling was found a hole for the stela.

The stela was in its place.

It is a white slab of limestone measuring 57 cm long, 33 cm wide, and is 10 cm thick. The inscribed part measures 22 cm by 25 cm and is 1,5 cm higher than the rest of the slab. The inscribed part is well dressed and is enclosed in a frame on all four sides (plate XIX).

The owner of the tomb is represented seated on a chair (fig. 25).

The hair falls loose over the shoulders and the back.

The dress has one sleeve, on the left arm.

The right arm is shown bare, extended towards the table.

The dress is long, reaching down to the ankles. Both feet are bare with no signs of sandals.

To judge from the features and the hair the owner is a woman.

The chair is a flat seat with a cushion to make it comfortable. The back leg is in form of the hind leg of an animal. The hoof of this leg is placed on a high stand. The front legs of the chair are not visible.

The table in front of the lady is similar to those found in the tombs (plate XXXIX-A). It is put on a stand with a rectangular slit and a flat top. On it are shown four half-loaves (fig. 25), towards which the lady extends her right hand.

Her name is sculptured above her head, written with a standing ram with two long extended horns and the letter  $\alpha$  below it.  $\alpha$  *bat*.

In front of the lady are six registers, from the top downwards, containing the offerings registered on the stela.

The first register contains six objects :

The first object on the left is probably a garment.

The second is similar to it but with a slight difference in the form of the upper part.

Between these two objects is the sign  $\alpha$  which means « 10 ».

The next two objects are *idmy* «red cloth».

Above them is the sign  $\leftarrow$  *sšrw* : a kind of cloth.

The second register contains from left to right :

A pottery bowl <sup>(1)</sup>. This type is frequently found in the tombs (plate XXXIX-B).

The second is a bowl either of stone or pottery.

The third vase is common in the tombs, and made of alabaster and other hard stones.

The fourth is a tubular jar found in abundance in the tombs and is made of limestone, alabaster, slate, or in a few cases, of basalt (plates XXXII-C, XXXIII-B and D, XXXIV-F, 2).

The third register contains three pairs of loaves of a triangular shape. Beside each pair is the sign  $\alpha$  « 10 ».

The fourth register above the table encloses a piece of meat, a cake and two flat «pies», one smaller than the other. On each of the flat «pies» is the sign  $\alpha$  « 10 ».

The fifth register contains two pottery jars, each sealed with a conical stopper, frequently found in the tombs <sup>(2)</sup> (plate XXXVIII-A, B)

Next to the two pottery jars is a stone vase with a narrow ring-like neck, and a flat stopper. This type of vase abounds in tombs of the archaic period.



Fig. 25.  $\alpha$

<sup>(1)</sup> ZAKI SAAD, *Royal Excavations at Helwan*, pl. LXX, EE, l. 2 et 3.

<sup>(2)</sup> Cf. EMERY and ZAKI SAAD, *Tomb of Hemaka*, p. 49, type 4-5. ZAKI SAAD, *Royal excavations at Helwan* (1945-1947), pl. XVI.

The workmanship of this stela is good, especially the ram which is well made and more detailed than the objects on the stela.

From the tomb in which it was found the stela can be dated to the II<sup>nd</sup> Dynasty.

## No. 17

### THE STELA OF THE CHIEF OF THE CHIEFS UHEM-RUD

Tomb No. 217 HS was found plundered. Its shaft measures 130 cm north to south, 75 cm east to west and is 180 cm deep. The burial chamber is west of it underground. It measures 115 cm, north-south, 120 cm east-west and is 100 cm high. In the south-west corner of the ceiling is a hole, in which a white limestone stela was found, broken (plate XX).



Fig. 26.

It measures 60 cm long, 25 cm wide and is 7 cm thick (plate XXI).

The owner is represented sitting on a chair, extending his right hand towards the table in front. His hair is short and, accordingly the owner is a man. The dress is long. The left arm is covered by a sort of sleeve out of which the hand only is visible (fig. 26).

Only the back legs of the chair on which the owner sits are shown formed like the hind legs of an ox. The seat ends in a papyrus flower.

On the table in front of the man is a bowl with three half-loaves in it. The right hand of the owner is extended towards the table touching the first half loaf (fig. 26).
































The name and the title are inscribed in front of the face.

The title is  $\circ \dagger \ddagger$  <sup>(1)</sup> *hrp* <sup>(2)</sup> *hrpw*, «the Chief of the Chiefs».

The name is :  $\} \text{𓂏}$  *whm-rud*.

<sup>(1)</sup> New sign (fig. 37). <sup>(2)</sup> SCHARFF, *Mélanges Griffith*, p. 348.

The offerings are within five registers :

In the first register to the right of the title we have  *hdw*, a kind of pastry (var.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              

No. 18

STELA OF NISU-HEJET

Tomb No. 1057 H8 was found plundered. It is rectangular and cut in the gravel, and measures 150 cm north to south, 90 cm east to west and is 150 cm deep. In the debris which filled it was found a white limestone stela. It measures 42 cm by 22 cm and is 6 cm thick. The inscribed part is 21 cm long and 17 cm wide (plate XXII).

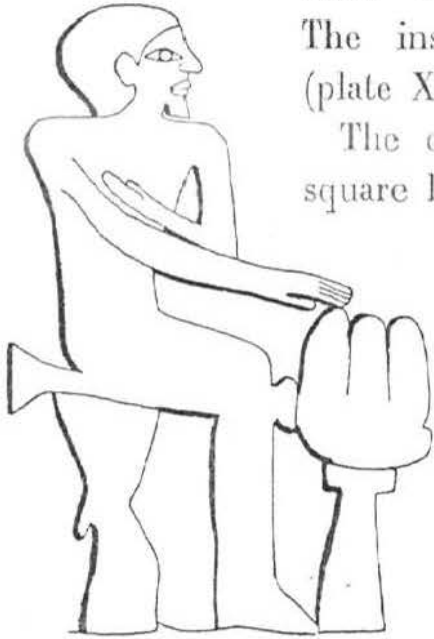


Fig. 27.

The owner of the tomb is a man for he has a small square beard, short hair and masculine features. Traces of red colouring still remain on his face.

He is represented sitting on a chair. His right hand is extended towards the table in front of him, while his left arm is bent to his chest, concealed in a sort of sleeve of the long coat he wears (fig. 27).

The chair on which he sits has a back leg shaped like the hind leg of an animal. The side of the seat which is visible ends in knobs formed like papyrus flowers at the front and the back. None of the other chairs represented on the stelae from Helwan shows a papyrus flower at the front of the seat (fig. 27).

The table is composed of a bowl set on the flat top of a rectangular stand, and containing three half-loaves. The hand of the owner is just above the first half-loaf (fig. 27).

The name is inscribed in the space above the head :

† — 𓂏 — † *nsw hdt*, Nisu-Hejet.

The offerings in the space above the table are from the top.

A group of † ■ ◁ which means *irp* « wine » and above it the jar which is to contain it.



Under it is a big haunch of meat and below it a second piece of meat.

To the right is the list of offerings in six registers :

The first register contains three objects denoting cloth *idmy*, with different strands; the first on the left has four; the next has six; and the third has nine.

Above the last is the sign for  $\text{— } \text{ššr}$  « cloth », and under each of them is the sign  $\text{⌋}$  for « 2 » which means that two of each kind were offered.

In the second register are again three signs for *idmy* « cloth » with different strands and under each are the signs  $\text{⌋}$  for « 2 ».

The third register begins on the right with a tubular jar with number « 10 »  $\text{⌋}$  below it. Next to it is a group  $\text{— } \text{šš}^c$ , a kind of alabaster jar with the number « 10 » below. The last group is not intelligible.

The fourth register encloses three kinds of offerings :

The first from the right is the group  $\text{— } \text{bš}$ , fruit <sup>(1)</sup> and the number  $\text{⌋}$  « 10 » below it.

Next comes  $\text{— } \text{swt}$ , « wheat », with the stroke  $\text{⌋}$  « 1 » below it. The last can not be read. The fifth register contains two kinds of bread. The last register is damaged. The work of the stela is fair, its date is the II<sup>nd</sup> Dynasty.

## No. 19

### STELA OF IU-SEN-JET

Tomb No. 109 II9 was found plundered. The descent is from north to south in the form of steps cut in the gravel. It is 520 cm long, 90 cm wide and is 390 cm deep. It leads into a doorway in front of which two grooves are cut in the sides of the stair case.

The doorway measures 80 cm wide, 160 cm high and 65 cm thick. South of it and underground is a room which measures 95 cm north to south, 130 cm east to west and is 140 cm high. In its south wall is a doorway 70 cm wide, 135 cm high, and 50 cm thick which opens into the burial

<sup>(1)</sup> JUNKER, *Giza I*, p. 179 and 246.

chamber, which measures 170 cm from north to south, 140 cm from east to west, and is 155 cm high.

In the north-west part of the ceiling was found a hole, into which a white limestone stela was inserted which we thought at first was uninscribed, until we turned it and saw inscription on the other face of the stone instead of on the side facing down, as usual in all the other tombs.

The stela is 62 cm long 25 cm wide and 8 cm thick. The inscribed part is 26 cm long and 24 cm wide (plate XXIII).



Fig. 28.

The owner of the tomb is represented sitting on a chair. From the way of dressing the hair he seems to be a man. He wears a long dress. His right hand is stretched towards the table in front.

The back leg of the chair is formed like a thick leg of an animal. The hoof rests on a stand with horizontal lines.

The table in front of him is in form of a big bowl which is put on a high rectangular stand (fig. 28). On it are represented five half-loaves.

The right hand of the owner is stretched out towards them but does not reach them. His name is inscribed in the space above his head :

^ | 𓂏 iw-sn-dt, Iu-Sen-Jet.

In the space above the table some groups of offerings are placed, beginning from the top to the right of the name :

1. A group which consists of : | 𓂏 1 𓂏 wine.
2. Below the first group is a piece of meat.
3. Next is a piece of meat in a bowl.
4. Below the two previous offerings is a big piece of meat, with the femur shown, placed in a big bowl.

The list of offerings is to the right and contains four registers :

The first register contains three objects denoting cloth : the first from the right has four strands ; the second two ; the third one. Under each is the sign 𓂏 « 10 ».

In the second register is the group  $\overline{\text{p}}^{\text{x}} \text{ sft}$  a kind of oil, with the sign  $\text{n}$  below; next is a jar  $\text{I}$  with the sign  $\text{n}$  below.

In the third register are the offerings :

1.  $\text{J} \text{---}$  *bs*, kind of fruit.
2.  $\text{—}$  *swt*, «wheat».
3.  $\text{I}$  *bnr*, a kind of dates.

Under each of them is the sign ten, denoting the amount offered. The last register shows two offerings :

The first from the right is a conical loaf of bread, beside which is the sign  $\text{I}$  «1000».

The second offering is a tall vase, sealed, and beside it is the sign  $\text{I}$  «1000».

The artist was skilful enough to convey the impression that the owner was a sick man.

The date is II<sup>nd</sup> Dynasty.

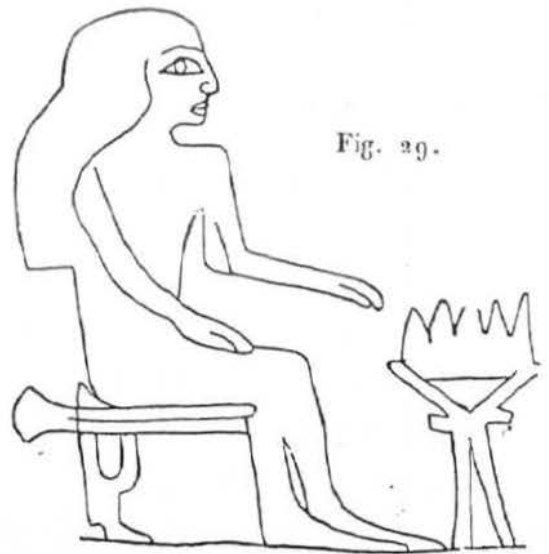
## No. 20

### STELA OF THE PRINCESS SAT-BA

In the debris of tomb No. 1241 Hg a white limestone stela was found. It measures 27 cm by 13 cm and is 4 cm thick.

On it a lady is represented with long hair which hangs loose over her back. She sits on a chair covered with a cushion. Its back leg is shaped like that of an animal, the front leg is not shown. At the back of the seat protrudes a knob in the form of a papyrus flower (fig. 29).

A bowl on the flat top of a forked stand is placed before the woman containing five triangular loaves. Towards them she extends her left hand, the right one is resting on her knee (fig. 29).



In front of the face the name is inscribed and after it is the title :

 *s;t-b; s;t-nswt*, « Sat-Ba, daughter of the king ».

There are very few offerings.

In the space above the loaves on the table are two objects one above the other :

The first is a piece of meat with the femur shown.

The other is a cake.

To the right of these objects is a plucked goose, and below it a round basket containing round objects which are probably fruit. Below the basket are two jars, both sealed with conical stoppers.

A line of seven offerings are shown at the bottom of the stela, they are from right to left :

1. A jar with a stopper similar to those found in the tombs.
2. A jar similar to many found in the tombs.
3. An object denoting cloth with seven strands (Compare previous stelae).
4. A sack closed with two cords at the top.
5. A jar with conical stopper.
6. A small box with a round handle at the top.
7. A small stool of which, the seat and two legs are shown.

This stela is incised and not carved in relief. Its date is II<sup>nd</sup> Dynasty.

## No. 21

### STELA OF THE LADY NISI-NEITH

Tomb No. 379 H8 was found plundered, a shaft measuring 150 cm north to south, 90 cm east to west and is 200 cm deep. In the north side of the shaft are two grooves for the portcullis which blocked the doorway.

The doorway measures 70 cm wide, 120 cm high and is 40 cm thick. North of it is an underground room which measures 190 cm north to south, 85 cm east to west and is 120 cm high.

The burial chamber is to the west and measures 150 cm north to south, 70 cm east west and is 120 cm high.

In the south-west part of the ceiling was found a hole for the stela. It was found in the debris in the burial chamber. It is of white limestone and measures 35 cm by 15 cm and is 7 cm thick. The inscribed part is 16 cm long and 14 cm wide. It is small, and the representations are merely scratched in crudely (plate XXV).

The owner of the tomb is represented sitting on a chair extending the right hand towards the table, while the left hand which rests on the breast, is concealed by the long hair, which hangs loose over the back and chest. Thus the owner of the tomb was a woman.

The chair on which the woman is sitting is crudely incised showing the back leg in imitation of an animal's.



Fig. 30.

On the flat top of the table in front of the woman stands a bowl with a short narrow base. Six loaves with flat tops are shown, a feature which does not occur on the other stelae. The woman puts one hand on the edge of the bowl (fig. 30). Her name is inscribed in the space above the head :  $\text{Nisi-Nt, Nesi-Neith.}$

To the right of the name is an object which might be a loaf. Below it two loaves are represented and below them what is probably a crude bowl.

The offering list is divided into five registers :

In the first register are objects denoting cloth, as on the other stelae.

In the second are seven tubular jars. Such jars, with their number « 7 », occur in many tombs of the Old Kingdom <sup>(1)</sup>.

The third register contains three jars : the first from the right is a tubular jar ; the second is similar to pottery jars found frequently in tombs of the archaic period ; the third also resembles jars found in the tombs.

<sup>(1)</sup> FIRTH and GUNN, *Teti Pyramid Cemeteries*, p. 98, 101, 116.

The register below contains four tubular jars which differ in size.

In the fifth register, which is partially broken conical loaves are represented.

The work is very crude. Its date is II<sup>nd</sup> Dynasty.

## No. 22

### STELA OF THE LADY NEFERESIUF

In season five fragments of white limestone were found scattered in the debris. When all the pieces were gathered, and put together, we succeeded in restoring a fine stela. Some pieces could not be found, but they do not affect the stela very much (plate XXVI).

The owner of the stela is seated on a chair the leg of which is formed like the hind leg of an animal on a stand. It is damaged (fig. 31).




Fig. 31.

The figure has clear cut features and hair dressed in long tresses falling over the back and the right shoulder which shows the owner to be a woman. She extends her right hand towards the table, her left arm rests on her chest. The left hand is not visible and seems to be under the hair on the right shoulder.

The table is in form of a bowl put on a forked stand, rectangular in shape. On the table are represented seven loaves similar to the loaves on the previous stela, except that the direction of the top in both differ. The hand approaches the top of the first loaf (fig. 31).

The name is sculptured in the space above the head :  $\ddagger \parallel \underline{\text{Nfr-siwf}}$ .

The first sign to the right of the name is a small tubular votive vase for sacred oil or perfume often found in the tombs.

Next to it is  <sup>(1)</sup> *m:t*, a garment <sup>(2)</sup>, below which is the sign ε « 100 ». After it is represented an object denoting cloth with four strands and the sign n « 10 » below.

Next is a similar object with six strands and the signs nn « 20 » below.

In the corner two objects are sculptured which are not very clear.

The first might be a kind of water melon now known as « فتوس » « fakoos ». No other stela in the collection shows similar objects.

Under them is a bowl.

In front of the owner's face is a jar with a handle of a type which is frequently found in the tombs. Next to it is a jar closed with a conical stopper and beside it a smaller jar closed in the same way.

On a somewhat lower level is a large bowl, of a type well known among the objects found in the tombs (plate XXXIX-B).

The last object is a bowl, above which is a plucked bird, most probably a goose.

Usually the plucked goose is placed in the space above the table, but a piece of meat is represented there showing the bone. Below it are three hemispherical objects which are probably bread.

To the right of the table are three objects placed close to one another in an inclined position, and underneath are three signs of n « 10 », one under the first and the other two together under the last.

To the right of the table is a break, and after is represented a conical loaf of bread below two signs ε ε.

One should notice here the absence of the heads of geese and the calf's head at the bottom.

Themanship of this stela is not so poor as that of the previous ones. The hieroglyphs and representations are fairly skilfully executed.

The date is IIInd Dynasty.

<sup>(1)</sup> New sign (fig. 36). <sup>(2)</sup> Cf. stela plates X and XIX.

## No. 23

### STELA OF SISI

During the sixth season a white limestone stela was found in the debris. It measures 70 cm long, 40 cm wide and is 15 cm thick. The inscribed part measures 42 cm by 39 cm and is enclosed by a frame on all sides (plate XXVII).

The owner of the stela is a man who is represented seated on a chair, his right hand extended towards the table, and the left hand bent on the chest (fig. 32).



Fig. 32.

He seems to be wearing a wig with tresses, four of which are hanging down over his shoulder. The kilt is tied round the waist by a belt with a knot.

The right hand which is extended towards the table is sculptured in detail. The fingers are shown and one can notice that the thumb is represented in the wrong place. One can see plainly three bracelets, one on the wrist, a second on the arm just below the elbow, and a third on the forearm. They are of the broad kind; similar ones were found in the tombs, made either of ivory, slate or horn.

The chair on which the owner sits has a flat seat which ends at the back in a papyrus flower. The back leg is shaped like that of an animal, the hoof placed on a stand with horizontal lines.

The table is composed of a stand, the base of which is a little wider than its top. On the stand is a flat thin table. On it are represented eight half-loaves (fig. 32).

The hand of the owner is close to the first half-loaf.

The name is inscribed in the space above the head. The part to the right of it is damaged. It is hard to know if the sign damaged may be a part of the name or not. The four signs left give the name : ꜥꜥꜥꜥ *sisi*.



In front of the face is a group of signs  $\text{[ ]} \Rightarrow \bullet$  *sntr*, which means «incense».

This group occurs in the offering-lists, sometimes with  $\text{—}$  and sometimes with the  $\Rightarrow$  <sup>(1)</sup>.

To the right is a group slightly damaged  $\text{[ ]}$  *t; rth*, «kind of bread or cake».

To the right of the previous group is another which is probably the  $\text{[ ]}$  *t; wr*, a kind of bread.

In the space above the table is a sketchy representation of a plucked goose.

On the right of the stela is the offering-list enclosed in a frame. It is divided into three parts each of which is divided into vertical columns.

The upper part is divided into four vertical columns, with the sign *sšr*  $\text{—}$  below it.

In each column is *idmy*-cloth: the first has four strands, the second three, the third two, and the fourth one.

The second part is divided into six vertical squares which are slightly damaged:

The first square from the left contains *t*-cloth with four strands, the second, the same cloth but with three strands, and the third, with two strands.

The signs in the three last squares cannot be read.

Under this part is the hieroglyphe  $\text{—}$  *t*, a name of cloth.


Below the cloth there is a third part divided into five horizontal panels, each consisting of seven vertical squares.






The first five squares on the top contain from right to left:


A kind of cloth with one strand, the second, a kind of cloth with two strands to the thread, the third, four, and the fourth, five. The fifth square contains the sign  $\epsilon$  a quality of cloth.

In each of the squares below is the sign  $\text{[ ]}$  «1000».







<sup>(1)</sup> Cf. FIRTH and GUNN, *Teti Pyramid Cemeteries*, p. 229 and 238. MACRAMALLAH, *Le Mastaba d'Idout*, pl. XVIII, first word in the second line, p. 31 and first word in line 13.


In the third panel from right to left are five objects under each of which is the word  with various determinatives :





1.  *kꜣꜣ*, an unknown word.
2.  *šš*, an « alabaster vase ».
3.  *mꜣt*, a « granite vase ».
4.  *ntt*, an unknown word.
5.  *š*, an unknown word.

Under each of these objects is the sign  « 1000 ».

In the fifth panel are represented :

1.  *dsw*, « a case ».
2.   *sꜣd*, a kind of furniture (Cf. *Wörterbuch*, IV, 28, 4 a kind of furniture), Judging from the determinative, it is probably a palankeen. In the list of *Medum*, pl. XIII, the palankeen *wꜣs* is mentioned.
3.  *hrt*<sup>c</sup> « a scribe outfit ».
4.  *hꜣ-ht*, « a bed », mentioned in the *Medum* list, pl. XIII.
5.  *ln*, « a case », mentioned in the *Medum* list, pl. XIII.

Under each is the sign  « 1000 ».

In the last register we find the sign  « 1000 », beside the head of a goose, and next to it, the sign  « 1000 », beside the head of another long beaked bird, probably a crane, then the sign  « 1000 », beside a femur and, at the end, the sign  « 1000 », beside the head of a bull.

The workmanship of this stela is fair. The artist has tried his best to represent many signs in detail especially the birds.

The date is II<sup>nd</sup> Dynasty.

## No. 24

### STELA OF THE ROYAL PRIEST OUPOU

Tomb No. 247 H6 was found plundered. It is a rectangular pit cut in the gravel, and measures 90 cm north to south, 100 cm east to west, and is 90 cm deep. The tomb had a roof made of limestone slabs. A slab of stone was fitted into the east wall.

After the roof slabs were lifted, the stone in the east side was found to be a stela (plate XXVIII), and one of the slabs in the roof was another, stela (plate XXVIII). The one in the roof measures 100 cm long, 40 cm wide and is 12 cm thick. The inscribed part is enclosed in a frame and measures 33,5 cm long and 27 cm wide, and is well dressed (plate XXIX).

The owner is represented sitting on a chair, extending his right arm towards the table in front of him. His hair is cut short and dressed neatly in small squares. He wears a long dress fastened on the left shoulder with a knot of ribbons. The chair is a new type which has never yet occurred on any stela. It resembles to some extent one of the modern rocking chairs (plate XXIX and fig. 33).



The table in front of the owner is composed of a flat top with a round base like a bowl. The stand is rectangular with a long rectangular slit. On the table are six half-loaves, towards the first of which the hand is extended (fig. 33).

In the space above the head is the name  $\text{w}^p$  and beside it the title  $\text{w}^b \text{ nswt}$ , «the king's purifier».

In front of the title is the sign for incense  $\text{p} \text{t}$ , after which is a group of three signs,  $\text{u}$  determined with a tubular vase. It means «the best unguent».

Below is the group:  $\text{w}$  «wine», and underneath a pair of jars fastened together to contain the wine. Then follows a basin and an ewer and below the archaic form of the sign  $\text{f}$ , which means the water falling from the ewer into the basin when washing the hands (see plate XXXVII).

Below the last sign is a plucked goose, a conical loaf and the sign  $\text{!}$  «1000».

The right side of the stela contains the offering-list separated from the other part by a vertical line. It is divided into three horizontal parts :

In the upper are three *idmy*-cloth signs : the first from left is with three strands, the second with two, and the third with one.

After the third is the group  $\beta \overline{\text{---}} \text{ssf}$ , which is a kind of cloth.

Under each of these is the sign  $\uparrow$  « 1000 ». Below this part is the sign  $\leftarrow \text{ssr}$ , which is a kind of cloth (compare stela No. 23).

The second part is divided into eight squares of equal size in two panels.

In the first square from the left is a sign «<sup>(1)</sup>, a quality of cloth, in the next are five horizontal strokes, in two groups; one of three  $\equiv$  and the other  $\equiv$ . Then comes a square with four strokes, one above the other  $\equiv$ .

The strokes indicate the number of strands.

The fourth square contains the word  $\beta$  *lt*, a quality of cloth.

Under every square is the sign  $\uparrow$  « 1000 ».

Between the second and the third part is again a space with the sign  $\leftarrow$  *st* a kind of cloth.

The third part is divided into four vertical columns subdivided into five panels.

In the first panel from left to right is a tubular vase, in the next are four strokes one above the other  $\equiv$ , the third contains the same hieroglyphs and the fourth the sign «<sup>(2)</sup> a quality of cloth.

In the squares underneath are the signs  $\uparrow$  « 1000 ».

In the third panel are from the right :

$\beta$  *ib*, the name of a perfume.

$\overline{\text{---}}$  *ss;t*, the same as:  $\text{---} \beta \overline{\text{---}}$   $\text{I}$  *Wörterbuch*, IV, 543, 4, the name of a perfume.

$\gamma$  *ss*, « an alabaster vase ».

$\overline{\text{---}}$  *m;t* « a granite vase ».

In the square below each is a vase and below the signs  $\uparrow$  « 1000 ».

The workmanship of this stela is very good.

Its date is IIInd Dynasty(?).

<sup>(1)</sup> JUNKER, *Giza II*, p. 129.

<sup>(2)</sup> JUNKER, *Giza II*, p. 129. The reading is *st*, a kind of linen, *Wörterbuch*, I, 166, 6.

No. 25

STELA OF THE ROYAL PRIEST NEFER-SETESH

The stela which was in the east wall of the tomb measures 75 cm long, 31 cm wide and is 10 cm thick. The inscribed part is enclosed in a frame and measures 38 cm long and 26 cm wide. The whole block is well dressed (plate XXX).

The owner is represented seated on a chair with the right hand extended towards the table in front of him, while his left hand is placed on his chest. His hair is cut short and dressed neatly in small squares (cf. No. 24). He wears a long dress fastened with a knot of ribbons on the left shoulder (fig. 34).



Fig. 34.

The chair on which he sits has a flat seat which ends in a papyrus flower, and on it a cushion which shows behind the figure. The back leg of the seat is in the form of an animal's hind leg, its hoof on a stand with horizontal lines.


The table in front of the owner is similar to those found in the tombs (plate XXXIX-A). It has a stand with a small rectangular slit near its foot. On it are nine half-loaves. The hand of the man just touches the lower part of the first half-loaf.



His name preceded by his title is inscribed above his head :  $\dagger - \text{Nfr} - \text{Stš}$   
 $\dagger$  *w'b nswt Nfr-Stš*, «The Royal Priest, Nefer-Setesh».


To the right of the name are three groups of offerings :


The first from right is :  $\dagger - \text{tpy} - \text{h}^2t$ , «the best quality».




Below it is the group  $\dagger - \text{hknw}$ , a name of a perfume. The two tubular vases below are to contain the perfume.

The second group :  *tpy-h:t* « the best quality ».



Below it is the group  *ib:t*, a name of a perfume. This is an archaic form for the later  *I*, *Wörterbuch*, I, 63, 11.


The third group is  *incense*.


In front of the left arm are represented the ewer and basin (plate XXXVII), below which is the sign  « for washing the hands ». Washing the hands before meals was a habit always practised by the Ancient Egyptians.

On the right side, above the half-loaves is a plucked goose on a flat table with short legs, similar to one found in tomb 378 Hg (plate XXXVII). Below it is the  $\gamma$  : *ss*, « an alabaster vase » with the sign  « 1000 » under it and below this group the sign  *mnht* cloth with the sign  « 1000 ». Under these are two signs, the one on the right is damaged, the other is the letter *t*.


The offering list is on the right side of the stela. It is divided into three parts, in horizontal panels.


The first panel of the first part contains, five signs for *idmy*-cloth : the first has four strands; the second has also four; the third has two, and the last two *idmy*-signs have one each. After the last sign is  *ssf*, which is a name of cloth. Under each of the previous six signs is a sign  « 1000 ».


The end of this part is marked by a long horizontal sign  *ssr*, a name of a cloth, which indicates that all the above cloth was to be of the *ssr* kind.


The second part consists of two panels, in the first from the right we have : The sign  *snht*, « loin cloth ».


The next three signs are *idmy*-cloth : the first has one strand, the second two and the third, four.

The fifth square contains seven horizontal strokes arranged in threes with the seventh stroke at the bottom .

In the sixth square are eight strokes in two columns : .

Under every square is the sign  « 1000 ».

Below this part is again a long horizontal sign  *t*, the name of a cloth which indicates that all the cloth in the second part was to be of the *t* kind.

The third part consists of two panels. The first panel from right contains  *p:t* (*Wörterbuch*, I, 499, 11), a fine cloth highly estimated.

The second, third and fourth are the sign for : *idmy*-cloth which have respectively two, three and four strands.

The fifth is a group of eight strokes in two rows  $\equiv\equiv$ , which may mean a kind of cloth of eight strands.

The sixth is  $\square$  <sup>(1)</sup> the  $\square$   $\square$  <sup>(2)</sup> « a kind of linen ».

The last group in this pannel is :  $\text{𓆎}$  - *ht*, which is the name of a cloth.

Cf.  $\text{𓆎}$   $\text{𓆏}$   $\text{𓆐}$   $\text{𓆑}$   $\text{𓆒}$  *Wörterbuch*, III, 5.

In the last panel are signs of  $\text{𓆓}$  « 1000 ».

The workmanship of this stela is very good.

Its date is IInd Dynasty (?).

<sup>(1)</sup> JUNKER, *Giza* II, p. 129 (New sign fig. n° 39).

<sup>(2)</sup> *Wörterbuch*, I, 166, 6.

II

TOMBS WITH HOLES  
FOR WHICH THE STELAE  
WERE NOT FOUND



TOMB No. 473 H4 (PLAN A). Plundered. Descent from east to west 130 cm long and 90 cm wide, then turning north 500 cm long and 120 cm wide, with rough steps cut in the gravel. On both sides in front of the doorway are two grooves for the portcullis to block the tomb. Doorway 80 cm wide, 170 cm high and 40 cm deep.

Small chamber underground 150 cm north to south, 110 cm east to west and 115 cm high. In the north side a doorway 70 cm wide 170 cm high and 40 cm thick, leading to a chamber 200 cm north south, 105 cm east to west and 115 cm high.

In the west part of the ceiling of the first a chamber a hole is made for a stela. *The stela was not found.*

TOMB No. 308 H6. (PLAN B). Plundered. Descent from north to south in the form of a shaft cut in the gravel. It measures 140 cm north-south, 120 cm east-west and is 130 cm deep.

The burial chamber is to the south, underground. It measures 230 cm north-south, 140 cm east-west and is 170 cm high. In the west part of the ceiling is a hole for the stela. In it were found two limestone slabs each on one side of the hole. The stela must have been put in the middle supported by the two slabs. *The stela was not found.*

TOMB No. 344 H6. (PLAN B). Plundered. Descent from west to east, 100 cm long and 160 cm wide built with steps of mud bricks. It then turns to north with rough steps cut in the gravel, 820 cm long and 110 cm wide. Two grooves are cut in front of the doorway for a portcullis to block the door. The doorway is 80 cm wide, 170 cm high and 40 cm thick. It leads north to an underground chamber 210 cm north-south, 170 cm east-west and 230 cm high. On the east side are two store-rooms, one measuring 140 cm east-west, 80 cm north to south and is 80 cm high. The other measures 155 cm east to west, 75 cm north to south and is 100 cm high. On the west side are two more store-rooms, one is 145 cm east-west, 75 cm north-south and is 85 cm high. The other is 140 cm east-west, 75 cm north-south and is 100 cm high. A door 90 cm wide, 165 cm high and 40 cm thick

opens into another chamber to the north, which measures 500 cm north-south, 200 cm east-west and is 220 cm high. In the west side of its ceiling is the hole which was made for the stela. To the west is the burial chamber measuring 260 cm north-south, 150 cm east-west and is 310 cm high. *The stela was not found.*

TOMB No. 535 H6. (PLAN B). Plundered. Descent from north to south in the form of a shaft 150 cm north to south, 110 cm east to west and is 210 cm deep, leading to a doorway 70 cm wide, 120 cm high and 40 cm thick.

The burial chamber is to the south, underground. It measures 230 cm north to south, 140 cm east to west and is 160 cm high. In the south west part of the ceiling a hole was found with the stela in it, but, unfortunately, the inscriptions and representations are entirely effaced, owing to dampness.

TOMB No. 527 H7 (PLAN C). Plundered. A shaft cut in the gravel 160 cm north-south, 110 cm east-west and is 290 cm deep. A doorway in the north side 70 cm wide, 110 cm high and 30 cm thick. Burial chamber to the north underground 150 cm north to south, 120 cm east to west and is 120 cm high. A hole in the east part of the ceiling was made for the stela. *The stela was not found.*

TOMB No. 647 H7 (PLAN D). Plundered. Shaft, rectangular, cut in the gravel. It measures 130 cm north to south, 100 cm east to west and is 130 cm deep. Burial chamber to the south, underground. It measures 90 cm north to south, 60 cm east to west and is 70 cm high. In the west part of the ceiling a hole was made for the stela. *The stela was not found.*

TOMB No. 670 H7 (PLAN E). Plundered. Shaft rectangular cut in the gravel measuring 160 cm north to south, 90 cm east to west. It is 320 cm deep. Two grooves are in front of the doorway for blocking the tomb with a portcullis. Doorway 70 cm wide, 110 cm high and is 40 cm thick.

Burial chamber to the north, underground. It measures 160 cm north-south, 110 cm east-west and is 110 cm high. In the west part of the ceiling a hole was made for the stela. *The stela was not found.*

TOMB No. 738 H7 (PLAN E). Plundered. Shaft rectangular cut in the gravel. It measures 150 cm north to south, 100 cm east to west and is 250 cm deep. Two grooves are on both sides in front of the doorway to block the tomb with a portcullis. Doorway 60 cm wide, 90 cm high and 20 cm thick.

Burial place to the south consisting of a chamber 250 cm north to south, 80 cm east to west and is 120 cm high, and the burial chamber to the west measuring 140 cm north to south, 70 cm east to west and 110 cm in height.

In the west part of the ceiling of the burial chamber a hole was made for the stela. *The stela was not found.*

TOMB No. 255 H8 (PLAN F). Plundered. Descent from south to north with rough steps cut in gravel. It measures 600 cm long, 105 cm wide and is 450 cm deep at the end. Two grooves are cut into which the portcullis was slipped to block the door. The doorway is 95 cm wide, 195 cm long and 120 cm thick. An underground chamber measures 140 cm north to south, 240 cm east to south and is 230 cm in height. A doorway in the eastern part of the north side measures 85 cm by 165 cm high and is 75 cm thick. It leads to another chamber which measures 270 cm north to south, 180 east to west and is 200 cm in height. To the west is the burial chamber which measures 130 cm east to west, 210 cm north to south and is 310 cm high. In the south west part of the ceiling is the hole for the stela. *The stela was not found.*

TOMB No. 256 H8 (PLAN G). Plundered. The shaft measures 155 cm north to south, 90 cm east-west and is 230 deep. The burial chamber is underground to the north. It measures 150 cm north to south, 130 cm east to west and is 130 cm high. In the south-west part of the ceiling is a hole for the stela, *which was not found.*

TOMB No. 393 H8 (PLAN H). Plundered. Descent from north to south with rough steps cut in gravel 530 cm long, 110 cm wide and 570 cm deep at the end. Two grooves are cut on both sides for the portcullis to block the door. Doorway to the south, 70 cm wide, 240 cm high and is 70 cm thick. Passage cut underground 450 cm east to west, 210 cm north to south and

400 cm high. A store-room on each side, one to the north 110 cm by 60 cm by 120 cm and the other to the south 60 by 50 by 90 cm. Burial place to the west 170 cm north-south, 100 cm east-west and 400 cm in height. In the south-west part of the ceiling a hole was found into which the stela was to be put. *The stela was not found.*

TOMB No. 409 IIS (PLAN I). Plundered. Descent from east to west, 90 cm long and 90 cm wide, then turning from north to south with steep rough steps cut in the gravel 280 cm long and 110 cm wide. A shaft 100 by 130 cm and is 350 cm deep. The doorway is 85 cm wide, 140 cm high and is 55 cm thick. It leads to an underground passage 120 cm north to south, 150 cm east to west and is 160 cm high. A store-room to the west is 55 cm north to south, 55 cm east to west and is 85 cm high. It leads to a passage 230 cm north to south, 130 cm east to west and is 180 cm high. In the ceiling of the passage is a hole made for the stela. The burial place is to the west and measures 170 cm north-south, 90 cm east-west and is 150 cm high. South-east of it is a small store-room 80 by 70 by 110 cm. *The stela was not found.*

TOMB No. 418 IIS (PLAN I). Plundered. Shaft 130 cm north-south, 110 cm east-west and 180 cm deep. Doorway to the north 70 cm wide, 110 cm high and is 30 cm thick. Burial chamber to the north underground. It measures 200 cm north to south, 190 cm east to west and is 120 cm high. In the east part of the ceiling a limestone stela was placed in a hole. *The stela is not inscribed.*

TOMB No. 419 IIS (PLAN J). Plundered. Descent from north to south in form of rough steps cut in the gravel 440 cm long, 95 cm wide and 370 cm deep at the end. Two grooves are cut in the sides in front of the doorway for the portcullis to block the tomb. Doorway 70 cm wide, 160 cm high and 45 cm thick. Underground passage 360 cm north to south, 150 cm east to west and 190 cm high. Burial place to the west 160 cm east to west, 100 cm north to south and is 160 cm high. In the north west part of the ceiling a hole was made for the stela. *The stela was not found.*

TOMB No. 426 IIS (PLAN K). Plundered. A shaft 150 cm north-south, 100 cm east-west and is 220 cm deep. Burial place to the north, under-

ground, 130 cm north to south, 90 cm east to west and is 100 cm high. A hole in the north part of the ceiling contained a stela of white limestone. *The stela was not inscribed.*

TOMB No. 433 H8 (PLAN K). Plundered. Descent from west to east, in form of steps, cut in the gravel 190 cm long and 150 cm wide. It turns to the south with rough steps cut in the gravel 385 cm long and 90 cm wide. At the end on both sides are grooves for the portcullis to block the doorway.

Doorway 60 cm wide, 160 cm high and 30 cm thick, leading into an underground passage measuring 170 cm north to south, 90 cm east to west and is 130 cm in height. Burial place to the west 130 cm north to south, 70 cm east to west and is 130 cm high. In the ceiling a hole was made for a stela. *The stela was not found.*

TOMB No. 757 H8 (PLAN L). Plundered. Descent from south to north in the form of a slope with rough steps cut in the gravel 250 cm long and 70 cm wide, then a deep step 100 cm depth. Another descent with rough steps cut in gravel 160 cm long and 110 cm wide. Two grooves are cut in front of the doorway for a portcullis to block the door. The doorway is 70 cm wide, 140 cm high and 45 cm thick, leads to an underground hall to the north 300 cm north south, 150 cm east-west and 190 cm high.

On the east side of the hall are two store-chambers. One is at the north 120 cm east to west, 45 cm north to south and is 140 cm high. The other is at the south end 50 cm east to west, 55 cm north to south and is 100 cm in height. In the ceiling is a hole for the stela. *The stela was not found.*

TOMB No. 788 H8 (PLAN M). Plundered. The shaft is 160 cm north-south, 80 cm east to west and 220 cm deep. The burial chamber to the west, underground. It measures 190 cm north-south, 110 cm east-west and is 110 cm in height. In the west part of the ceiling a hole was made for the stela. *The stela was not found.*

TOMB No. 1075 H8 (PLAN O). Plundered. Descent from south to north with rough steps cut in gravel 460 cm long and 80 cm wide. Two grooves are cut in its sides in front of the doorway for a portcullis to block the doorway.

The doorway is 70 cm wide, 160 cm high and 60 cm thick. It leads into an underground passage from south to north, 130 cm north-south, 110 cm east to west and 175 cm high. In the sides of the passage are two store-rooms one east 80 by 50 by 80 cm, and the other west 90 cm by 50 cm by 80 cm.

At the north end of the passage is a doorway 70 cm wide, 145 cm north-south and is 50 cm thick. It opens into a hall which measures 400 cm north-south, 150 cm east-west and 180 cm high. In the east wall of the hall is a store-room 70 cm by 50 cm by 80 cm. Another store-room is in the west wall of the hall and measures 70 cm by 50 cm by 90 cm. At the north end of the hall is a burial place which is 150 cm by 110 cm by 130 cm. At the west side of the hall is another burial place, 160 cm by 110 cm by 160 cm.

In the ceiling of both burial places are holes in each of which a stela was to be put. *The two stelae were not found.*

TOMB No. 1060 H8 (PLAN P). Plundered. A shaft cut in gravel measuring 160 cm north to south, 110 cm east to west and is 280 cm deep. The burial chamber is to the west underground. It measures 140 cm north to south, 80 cm east to west and is 90 cm in height. In the south-west part of the ceiling is a hole which was made for the stela. *The stela was not found.*

TOMB No. 99 Hg (PLAN Q). Plundered. Shaft rectangular cut in the gravel. It measures 180 cm north to south, 85 cm east to west and is 230 cm deep. Burial chamber to the north underground. It measures 215 cm north to south, 110 cm east to west and is 115 cm in height.

In the middle of the ceiling slightly to the west a hole was made for the stela. *The stela was not found.*

TOMB No. 103 Hg (PLAN R). Plundered. Shaft rectangular cut in the gravel, measures 160 cm north to south, 110 cm east to west and is 285 cm deep. The doorway in the south side is 85 cm wide, 120 cm high and 60 cm thick. An underground chamber to the south measures 130 cm north to south, 100 cm east to west and is 120 cm in height. West of it is the burial chamber which measures 140 cm north to south, 70 cm east to west and is 120 cm in height.

In the north-west part of the ceiling a hole was made for the stela. *The stela was not found.*

TOMB No. 132 Hg (PLAN S). Plundered. A rectangular shaft cut in the gravel measures 190 cm north-south, 80 cm east-west and is 240 cm deep. In the north side of the shaft is a doorway 75 cm wide, 150 cm high and 25 cm thick. The underground burial chamber is to the north. It measures 160 cm north-south, 85 cm east to west and is 140 cm in height. A hole for the stela was made in the north east corner of the ceiling. *The stela was not found.*

TOMB No. 140 Hg (PLAN T). Plundered. The descent from south to north has rough steps cut in gravel. It measures 640 cm long and 90 cm wide. On both sides, in front of the doorway, grooves are cut for the portcullis which was found in its place. It is made of white limestone and measures 220 cm high, 55 cm wide and 10 cm thick, and has a hole at the top. The doorway is 90 cm wide, 90 cm high and 70 cm thick. The chamber to the north is underground and measures 220 cm north to south, 150 cm east to west and 130 cm in height. To the west is the burial chamber which is 150 cm north to south, 110 cm east to west and is 130 cm high.

In the west part of the ceiling is a hole for the stela. *The stela was not found.*

TOMB No. 173 Hg (PLAN U). Plundered. Descent from north to south with three rough steps 180 cm long, 90 cm wide and is 210 cm deep. On both sides in front of the doorway grooves are cut for the portcullis. The doorway is 80 cm wide, 120 cm high and 35 cm thick. The chamber is to the south underground, and measures 240 cm north to south, 100 cm east to west and is 150 cm high. West of it is the burial chamber which is 130 cm north to south, 80 cm east to west and 110 cm high. In the west part of the ceiling a hole was made for the stela. *The stela was not found.*

III

OBJECTS FOUND IN THE TOMBS  
WITH STELAE



In addition to the stelae many alabaster dishes, vases, jars, and votive vases were found in the tombs. Pottery jars were found in hundreds. Copper jars, ewers, basins, needles, and bodkins have been found in some of these tombs.

The importance of these objects is to help in dating the stelae back to the Second Dynasty. One of these tombs, No. 505 H4 <sup>(1)</sup> contained many objects, among which was a clay stopper for a pottery jar bearing the name of King «Neter-en» or «Netr-mw» of the Second Dynasty.

In tomb No. 480 H3 were found :

1. An alabaster vase made in two parts 16 cm high. and 12 cm wide, plate XXXI-A, No. 1.
2. An alabaster vase made in two parts 10,5 cm high and 12 cm wide, plate XXXI-A, No. 2.
3. An alabaster bowl 19,5 cm in diameter and 8 cm high, plate XXXI-A, No. 3.
4. An alabaster plate 20 cm in diameter and 3,5 cm high, plate XXXI-A, No. 4.
5. An alabaster vase in form of a papyrus flower.
6. Parts of needles and bodkins made of copper.
7. Seven pottery jars of different forms, similar to those on plate XXXVIII-A and B.

In tomb No. 712 H3 : One alabaster plate 27,5 cm in diameter and 2,5 cm high, plate XXXI-B.

In tomb No. 344 H6 were found fragments of alabaster and slate. When were put together we were able to restore a collection of 12 dishes of alabaster, plate XXXII-A, n<sup>os</sup> 1-12 :

1. An alabaster dish 33 cm in diameter and 6,5 cm high.
2. An alabaster dish 30 cm in diameter and 5,5 cm high.

<sup>(1)</sup> ZAKI SAAD, *Royal Excavations at Helwan* (1945-1947), p. 15-17.

3. An alabaster dish 29 cm in diameter and 5 cm high.
4. An alabaster dish 29 cm in diameter and 7,5 cm high.
5. An alabaster dish 29 cm in diameter and 5,5 cm high.
6. An alabaster dish 29,5 cm in diameter and 5,5 cm high.
7. An alabaster dish 27,5 cm in diameter and 7 cm high.
8. An alabaster dish 29 cm in diameter and 8 cm high.
9. An alabaster dish 30 cm in diameter and 5,5 cm high.
10. An alabaster dish 28 cm in diameter and 6 cm high.
11. An alabaster dish 29 cm in diameter and 7 cm high.
12. An alabaster dish 29,5 cm in diameter and 6 cm high.

In tomb No. 416 H6 were found :

1. A tubular alabaster jar, 5,5 cm in diameter and 10,5 cm high plate XXXII-B, n° 1.
2. An alabaster vase 8 cm high and 10 cm in diameter, plate XXXII-B n° 2.
3. An alabaster dish 5 cm high and 12 cm in diameter, plate XXXII-B n° 3.

In tomb No. 670 H7 were found :

1. An alabaster dish 5 cm high and 24 cm in diameter plate XXXII-D.
2. An alabaster dish 6 cm high and 19 cm in diameter plate XXXII-D.
3. An alabaster bowl 12 cm high and 17 cm in diameter pl. XXXII-D.
4. An alabaster tubular jar 13,5 cm high and 8,5 cm diameter plate XXXII-D.
5. An alabaster vase in two parts : 12 cm high and 14,3 cm in diameter (plate XXXII-D, n° 5).
6. An alabaster bowl 4 cm high and 10 cm in diameter plate XXXII-D n° 6.
7. A bracelet made of copper (broken) <sup>(1)</sup>.
8. Some faience beads.

<sup>(1)</sup> ZAKI SAAD, *Royal Excavations at Helwan* (1945-1947), pl. LIII a.

In tomb No. 738 H7 were found (plate XXXII-C).

1. A tubular alabaster jar 16 cm high and 12 cm in diameter.
2. A tubular alabaster jar 18 cm high and 12 cm in diameter.
3. A tubular alabaster jar 18 cm high and 13 cm in diameter.

In tomb No. 175 H8 were found (plate XXXIII-A) :

1. An alabaster votive vase 12 cm high and 7 cm in diameter.
2. A slate dish 5,7 cm high and 23,5 cm in diameter.
3. An alabaster dish 7,5 cm high and 30 cm in diameter.

In tomb No. 235 H8 were found (plate XXXIII-B) :

1. An alabaster tubular jar 14 cm high and 11 cm in diameter.
2. An alabaster tubular jar 13 cm high and 11 cm in diameter.

In tomb No. 255 H8 were found (plate XXXIII-C) :

1. A slate bowl 12 cm high and 19 cm wide
2. An alabaster bowl 6 cm high and 24 cm wide.

In tomb No. 379 H8 was found (plate XXXIII-D) : A tubular alabaster jar 13 cm high and 9 cm wide.

In tomb No. 393 H8 was found (plate XXXIII-F) : A yellow limestone plate 2,5 cm high and 25 cm in diameter.

In tomb No. 399 H8 was found (plate XXXIV-A) : An alabaster votive tubular jar 5,5 cm high and 4,5 cm in diameter.

In tomb No. 409 H8 was found (plate XXXIV-B) : An alabaster votive vase 7,5 cm high and 5,8 cm in diameter :

In tomb No. 419 H8 were found (plate XXXIV-C, 1, 2 and 3) :

1. An alabaster dish 4,8 cm high, and 25 cm in diameter.
2. A yellow-red limestone plate 3,2 cm high and 20,5 cm in diameter.
3. An Aegan pottery jar with a handle 16 cm high, and 6,5 cm wide in middle.

In tomb No. 578 H8 were found (plate XXXIV-D, 1 and 2) :

1. An alabaster tubular jar 10,2 cm high and 7,8 cm in diameter.
2. An alabaster tubular jar 10,2 cm high and 8,5 cm in diameter.

In tomb No. 889 H8 was found (plate XXXIV-E) : An alabaster dish 8,3 cm high and 24,5 cm in diameter.

In tomb No. 1060 H8 were found (plate XXXIV-F, 1, 2 and 3) :

1. An alabaster plate 5,7 cm high and 28 cm in diameter.
2. An alabaster tubular jar 11 cm high and 8 cm in diameter.
3. An alabaster dish 9 cm high and 26 cm in diameter.

In tomb No. 140 H9 were found (plate XXXV-A) :

- A. An alabaster bowl 16 cm high and 29 cm in diameter.
- B. An alabaster dish 9 cm high and 26 cm in diameter.
- C. An alabaster dish 8,2 cm high and 25,5 cm in diameter.
- D. An alabaster dish 7,5 cm high and 34 cm in diameter.
- E. A pink limestone dish 7,2 cm high and 24,5 cm in diameter.
- F. An alabaster plate 3,6 cm high and 28,5 cm in diameter.
- G. An alabaster plate 4 cm high and 34 cm in diameter.
- H. A white limestone plate 4,7 cm high and 27 cm in diameter.
- I. A white limestone plate 4,5 cm high and 24 cm in diameter.

In tomb No. 140 H9 were found (plate XXXV-B) :

- A. A white limestone dish 5,2 cm high and 20 cm in diameter.
- B. A white limestone dish 5,3 cm high and 20,2 cm in diameter.
- C. A white limestone dish 4,7 cm high and 21 cm in diameter.
- D. A white limestone dish 3,8 cm high and 19,5 cm in diameter.
- E. A pink stone dish 4 cm high and 19,2 cm in diameter.
- F. An alabaster vase 5,5 cm high and 11,5 cm in diameter.

In tomb No. 173 H9 was found (plate XXXVI-A) : An alabaster votive vase 8,5 cm high and 4 cm in diameter.

In tomb No. 1282 H9 was found (plate XXXVI-B) : A white limestone stand of a table.

## NEW SIGNS

Among the signs in the inscriptions on the stelae were found five new signs which never occurred. I am publishing them here in order that the Egyptologists who are interested may examine them. The first sign figure No. 35



Fig. 35.



Fig. 36.



Fig. 37.



Fig. 38.



Fig. 39.

occurred once in the stela No. 3. The second sign figure 36 occurred three times, in the stelae No. 3, 8 and 22. The third sign figure 37 occurred once in the stela No. 17. The fourth sign figure 38 occurred once in the stela No. 1. The fifth sign figure 39 occurred twice in the stela No. 25.

# INDEXES

The numbers refer to the numbers of the stelae

## PROPER NAMES

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<i>irni</i>	15.	<i>nisi-Nt</i> , f.	11. 21.	<i>hw-it-f</i>	7.
<i>wꜣ</i>	24.	<i>nisw-Ihꜣt</i>	3.	<i>sꜣt-Bꜣ</i> , f.	20.
<i>whm-rwd</i>	17.	<i>nisw-Ihdꜣt</i>	18.	<i>sꜣhw</i>	14.
<i>bꜣt</i> , f.	16.	<i>nꜣr-mꜣy-kꜣ</i>	6.	<i>sisi</i>	23.
<i>mnh-f-nꜣr</i>	10.	<i>nꜣr-sꜣꜣf</i> , f.	22.	<i>sps-kꜣ w</i>	12.
<i>mnh-m-dꜣfꜣ</i>	13.	<i>nꜣr-Stꜣ</i>	25.	<i>kꜣ-hꜣt</i>	9.
<i>mnh-t-kꜣ</i> , f.	4.	<i>hꜣt-hꜣꜣnmt</i> , f.	1.	<i>dwꜣt</i> , f.	5.

## TITLES AND OCCUPATIONS

<i>wꜣ nswt</i>	royal priest, 24, 25.	<i>shꜣw-ꜣh nswt</i>	Royal funerary priest, 2.
<i>ndhꜣ</i>	carpenter (?), 15.	<i>sꜣ</i>	scribe, 14.
<i>hꜣꜣꜣ hꜣꜣꜣꜣ</i>	chief of the chiefs, 17.	<i>sꜣ hꜣsb hꜣdw hꜣꜣꜣꜣ</i>	scribe of the accounts of the builders of the offering-places, 2.
<i>sꜣ nswt</i>	son of the King 3.	<i>ts gnꜣꜣꜣꜣꜣ</i>	chief of the sculptors, 9.
<i>sꜣt nswt</i>	daughter of the King, 1, 20.	<i>dꜣn</i>	a funerary priest, 13.
<i>shꜣw-ꜣh</i>	funerary priest, 13.		

## NAMES OF OFFERINGS

<i>ꜣms</i>	name of a sceptre, 3.	<i>ꜣk</i>	a kind of bread, 13.
<i>iwf</i>	meat, 17.	<i>ꜣdw</i>	fat, 15.
<i>ibꜣ</i>	a kind of perfume, 8, 24, 25.	<i>wꜣhꜣ</i>	a kind of bread, 7.
<i>ifd</i>	a kind of cloth, 3.	<i>bꜣhꜣꜣt</i>	sheath for the phallus, 3.
<i>irꜣ</i>	wine, 8, 12, 15, 17, 18, 19, 24.	<i>bnꜣ</i>	date, 19.
<i>idꜣꜣꜣ</i>	a kind of cloth, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 15, 16, 18, 23, 25.	<i>bnꜣꜣ</i>	wine from dates, 9.
<i>ꜣt</i>	a kind of cloth, 8, 23, 24, 25.	<i>bꜣꜣ</i>	a kind of fruit (?), 15, 17, 18, 19.
<i>ꜣꜣ</i>	pendant of mother of pearl, 17.	<i>pꜣhꜣt</i>	fine linen, 25.
		<i>phꜣ</i>	a kind of fruit, 7, 14.

<i>mʒt</i>	granite vase, 23, 24.	<i>swt</i>	shin of beef (?), 15.
<i>mʒt</i>	a kind of garment, 3, 8, 21.	<i>sft</i>	a kind of oil, 19.
<i>mnht</i>	a kind of cloth, 3, 25.	<i>sntr</i>	incense, 23, 24, 25.
<i>mr</i>	pot of milk, 8.	<i>sndwt</i>	loin cloth, 25.
<i>mrht</i>	ointment, 15, 17.	<i>shpt</i>	a kind of beer, 14, 15.
<i>ntt</i>	unknown word, 23.	<i>ssf</i>	a kind of cloth, 7, 15, 17, 24, 25.
<i>ndm</i>	sweet beer, 1, 14.	<i>ssr</i>	a kind of cloth, 1, 8, 15, 16, 18, 24, 25.
<i>rʒ</i>	a kind of goose, 12, 14.	<i>sd</i>	a kind of cloth, 17.
<i>hn</i>	case, 23.	<i>sdb</i>	a kind of cloth, 8.
<i>ht</i>	a quality of cloth, 24, 25.	<i>š</i>	unknown word, 23.
<i>hʒt</i>	perfume of the best quality, 2, 8, 24.	<i>šc</i>	a kind of vase, 8, 13.
<i>hʒt š</i>	the best quality of cedar oil, 8.	<i>šp</i>	a kind of perfume (?), 1, 14 (?).
<i>hʒt thnw</i>	a perfume, 1.	<i>šs</i>	alabaster, 1, 8, 14, 18, 23, 24, 25.
<i>hʒ-hʒt</i>	bed, 23.	<i>šsʒt</i>	a kind of perfume, 24.
<i>hknw</i>	a kind of perfume, 25.	<i>kʒ</i>	unknown word, 23.
<i>hʒ</i>	a kind of bread, 7, 14.	<i>tʒ-wr</i>	a kind of bread, 23.
<i>hʒdw</i>	a kind of pastry, 17.	<i>tʒ-rth</i>	a kind of bread, 1, 15, 23.
<i>hps</i>	the hind leg of animal, 1.	<i>tpy-hʒt</i>	the best quality (of perfume), 25.
<i>hr</i>	a kind of drink (?), 15.	<i>t</i>	a kind of drink (?), 17.
<i>hrt-c</i>	scribe is outfit, 23.	<i>trp</i>	a kind of goose, 12, 14.
<i>s (?)</i>	a kind of drink (?), 1.	<i>dbwt</i>	sandale, 3.
<i>st</i>	a kind of perfume (?), 1.	<i>dp</i>	a kind of bread, 14.
<i>st</i>	a kind of goose, 9, 14.	<i>dʒt</i>	a kind of cloth, 3.
<i>sʒd</i>	palankeen, 23.	<i>dʒr</i>	case, 23.
<i>swt</i>	wheat, 14, 17, 18, 19.		

#### ORIGIN OF THE STELAE

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Tomb 712 H 3 .....	Stela No. 11, Plate XIV.
Tomb 480 H 3 .....	Stela No. 16, Plate XIX.
Tomb 810 H 3 .....	Stela No. 7, Plate VIII, IX.
Debris H 3 .....	Stela No. 5, Plate VI.
Debris H 5 .....	Stela No. 22, Plate XXVI.
Tomb 247 H 6 .....	Stela No. 24, Plate XXVIII, XXIX.
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Tomb 416 H 6 .....	Stela No. 9, Plate XII.

Debris	H 6	.....	Stela No. 23, Plate XXVII.
Tomb	133 H 8	.....	Stela No. 10, Plate XIII.
Tomb	175 H 8	.....	Stela No. 1, Plate I, II.
			Stela No. 13, Plate XVI.
Tomb	217 H 8	.....	Stela No. 17, Plate XXI.
Tomb	235 H 8	.....	Stela No. 14, Plate XVII.
Tomb	246 H 8	.....	Stela No. 6, Plate VII.
Tomb	379 H 8	.....	Stela No. 21, Plate XXV.
Tomb	381 H 8	.....	Stela No. 8, Plate X.
Tomb	889 H 8	.....	Stela No. 2, Plate III.
Tomb	964 H 8	.....	Stela No. 3, Plate IV.
Tomb	1057 H 8	.....	Stela No. 18, Plate XXII.
Tomb	109 H 9	.....	Stela No. 19, Plate XXIII.
Tomb	114 H 9	.....	Stela No. 4, Plate V.
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J.....	Tomb No. 419 H 8.	U.....	Tomb No. 173 H 9.
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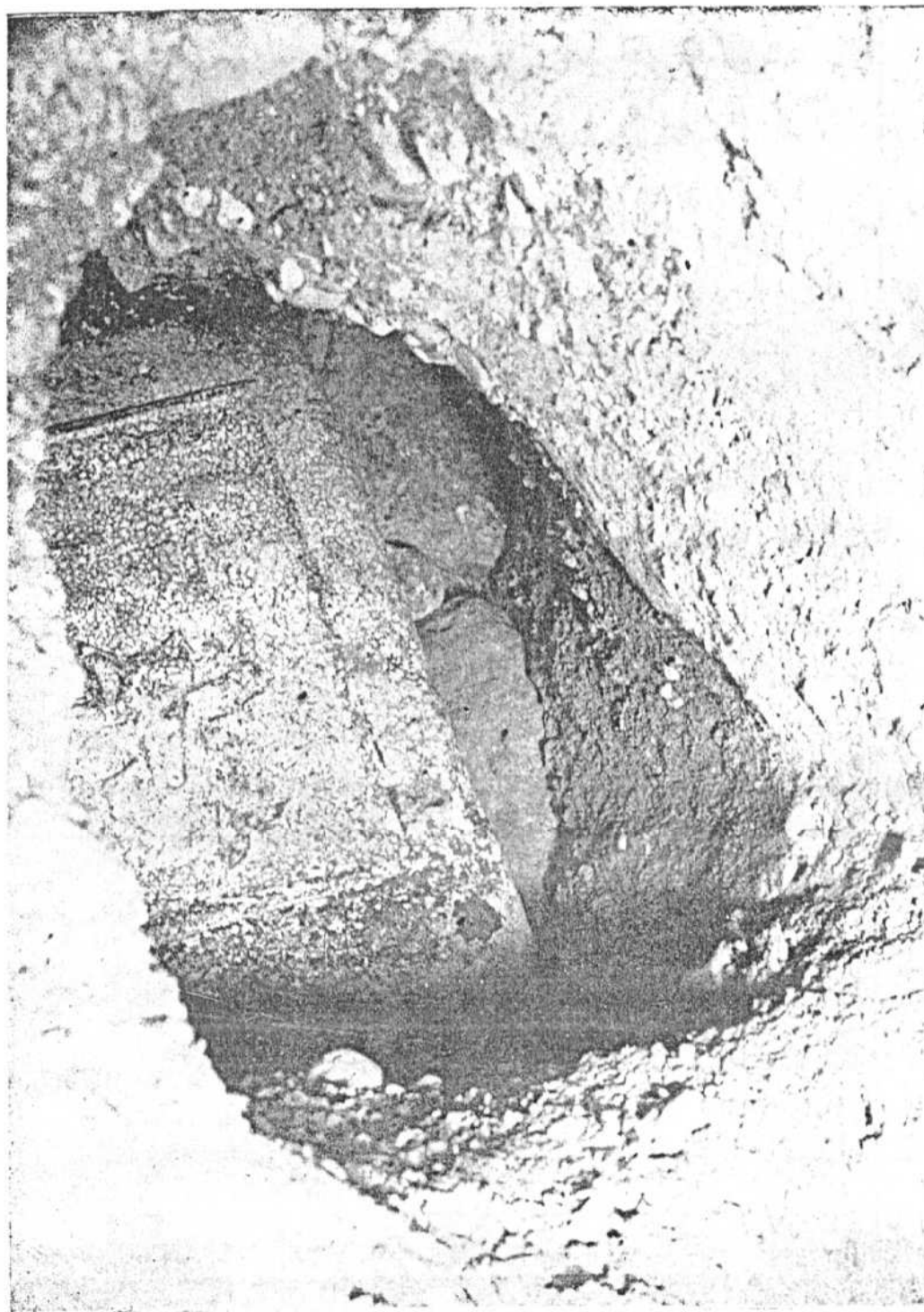
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The stela in the hole in tomb No. 175 H 8.

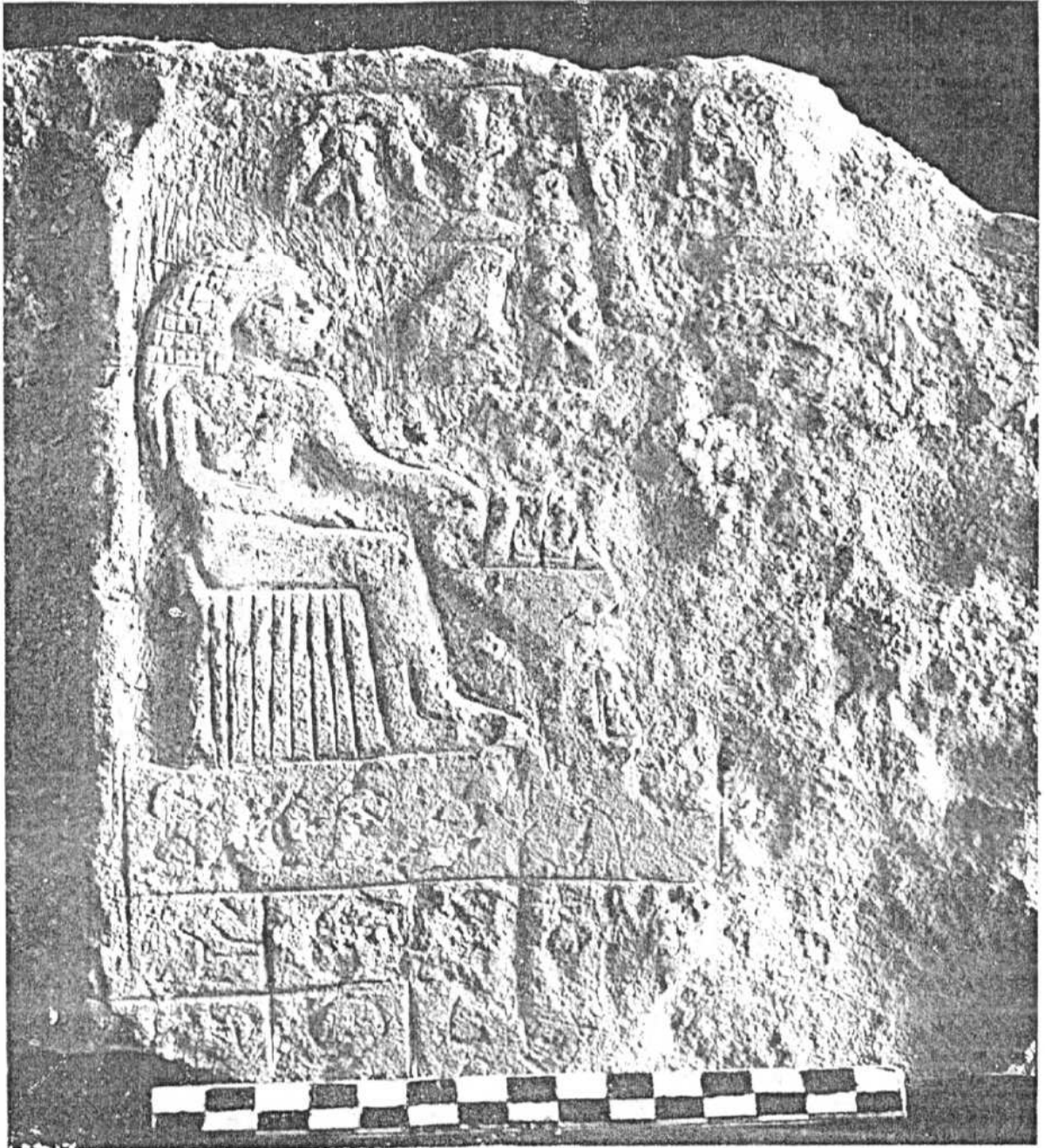




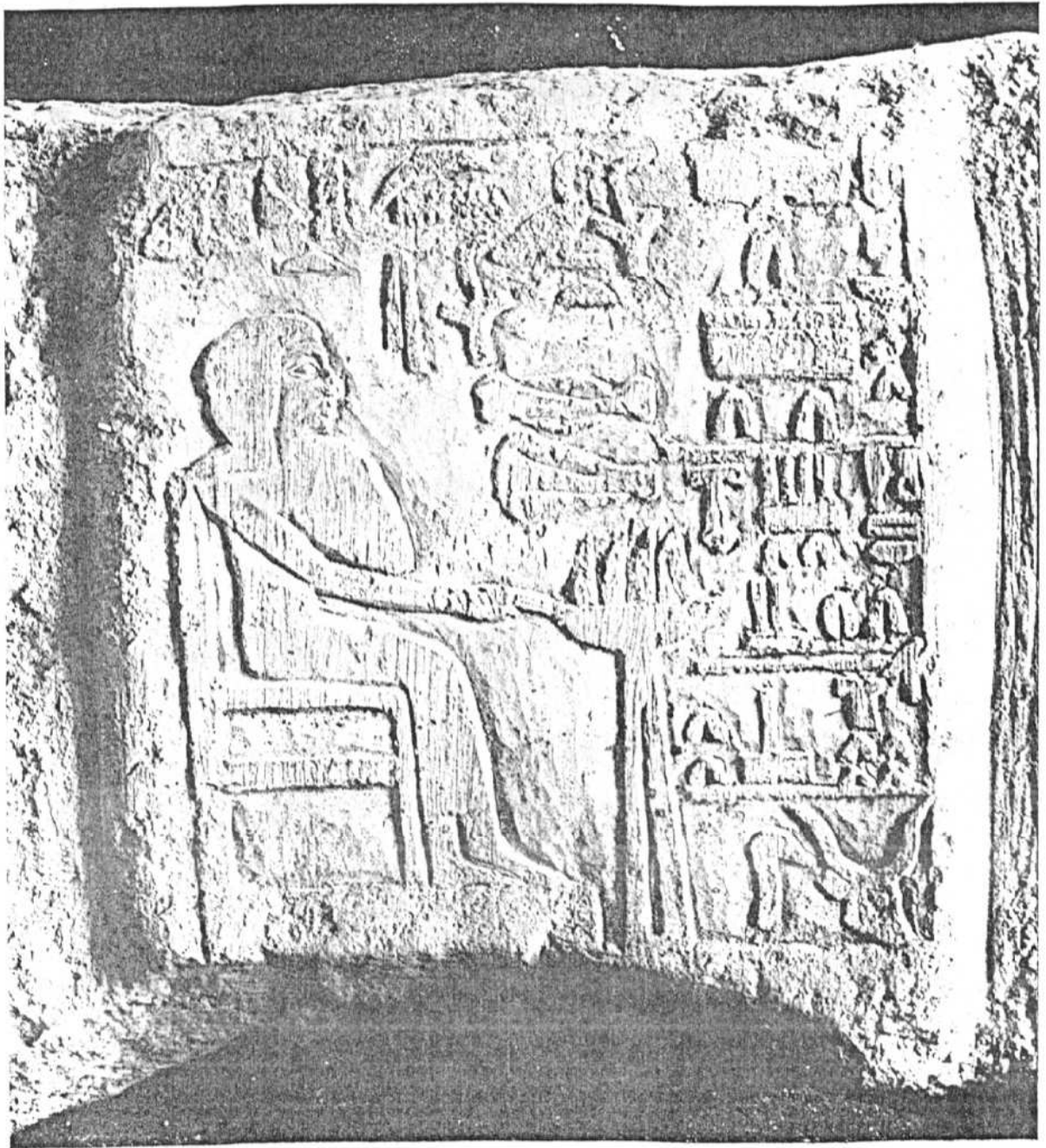
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Tomb No. 175 II 8. Stela of the princess Ijepet-Khemmet.



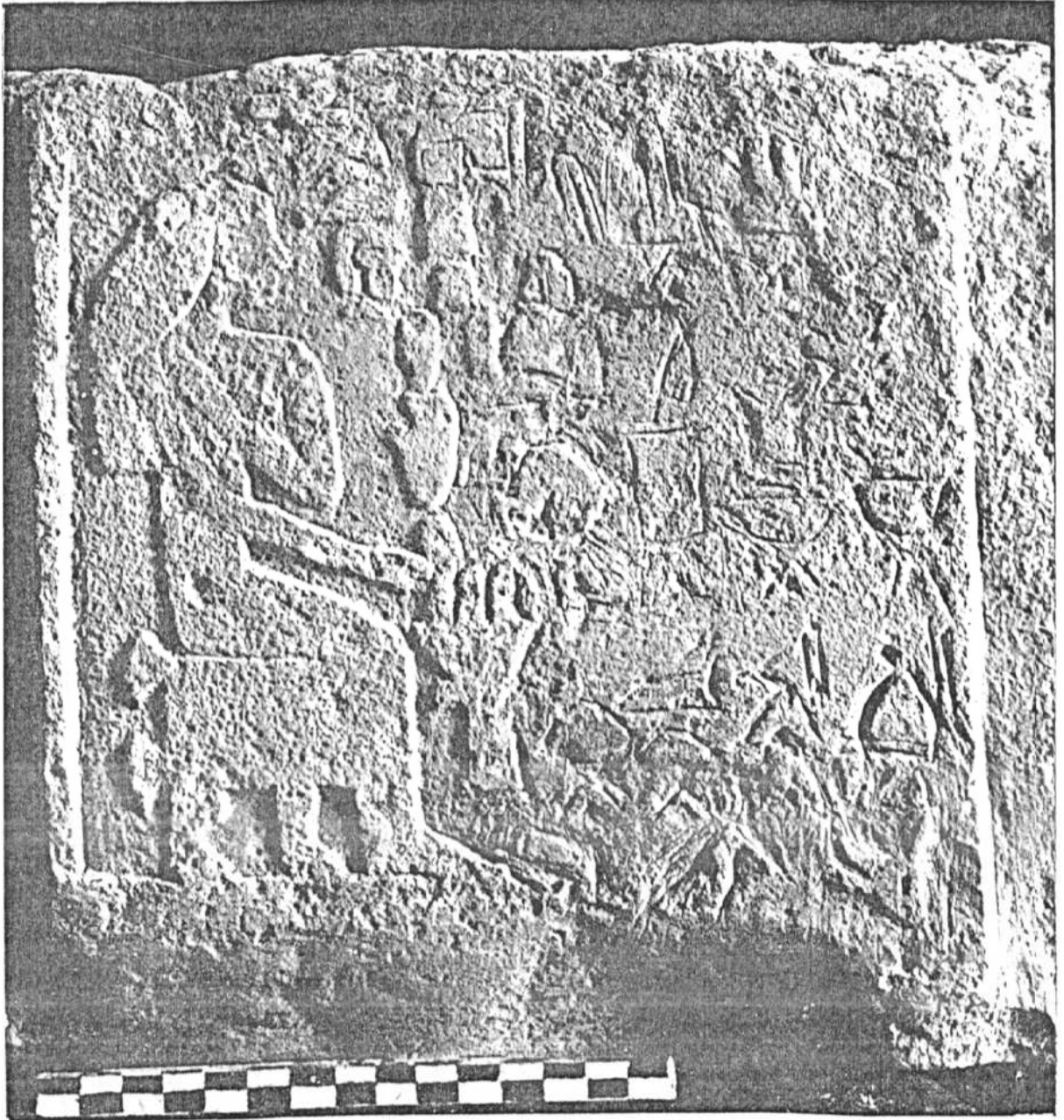
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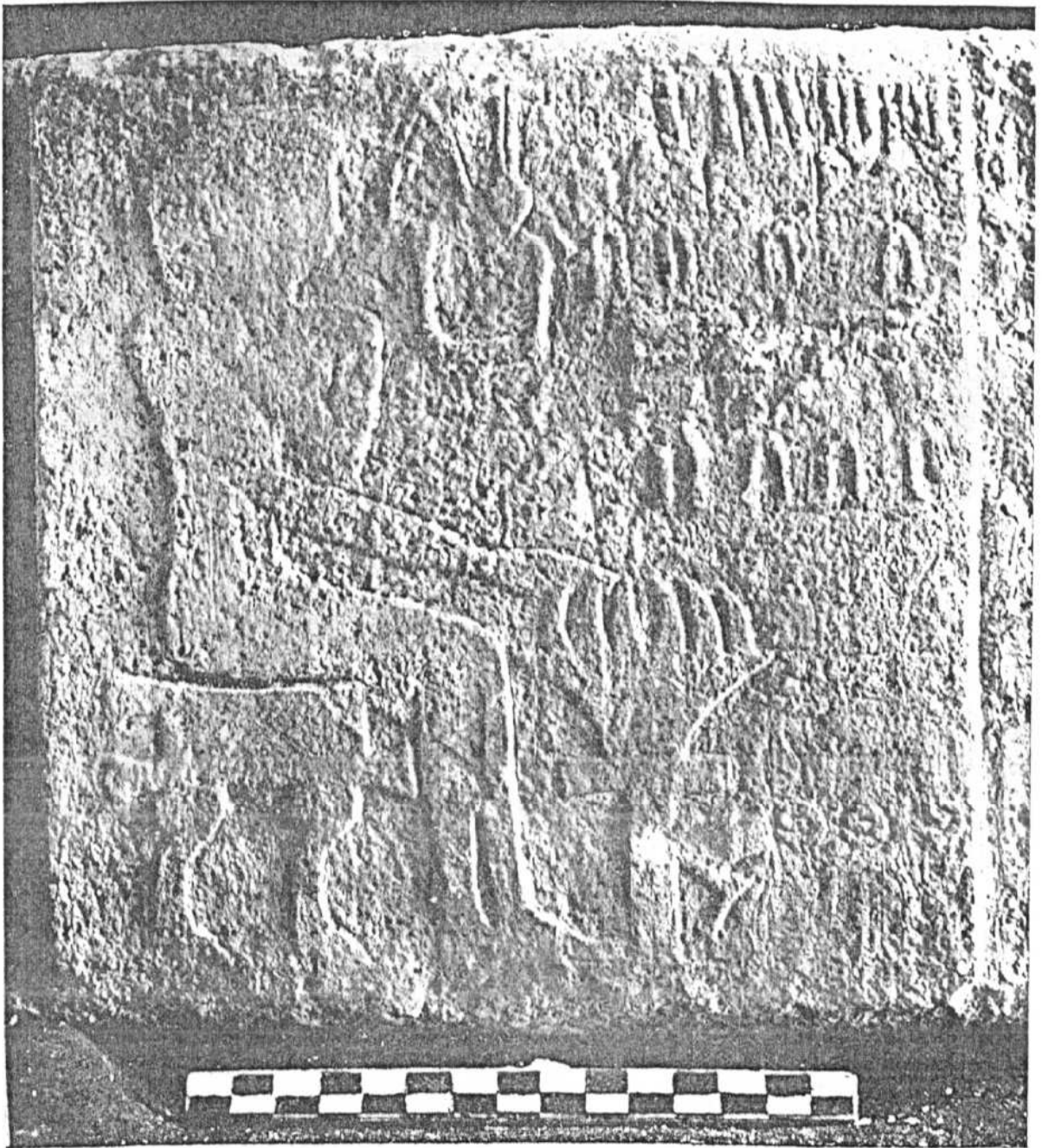
Tomb No. 964 II 8. Stela of prince Nisu-Heqet.



Tomb No. 114 H 9. Stela of the lady Menkhet-Ka.



Tomb No. DH13. Stela of the lady Dwat.

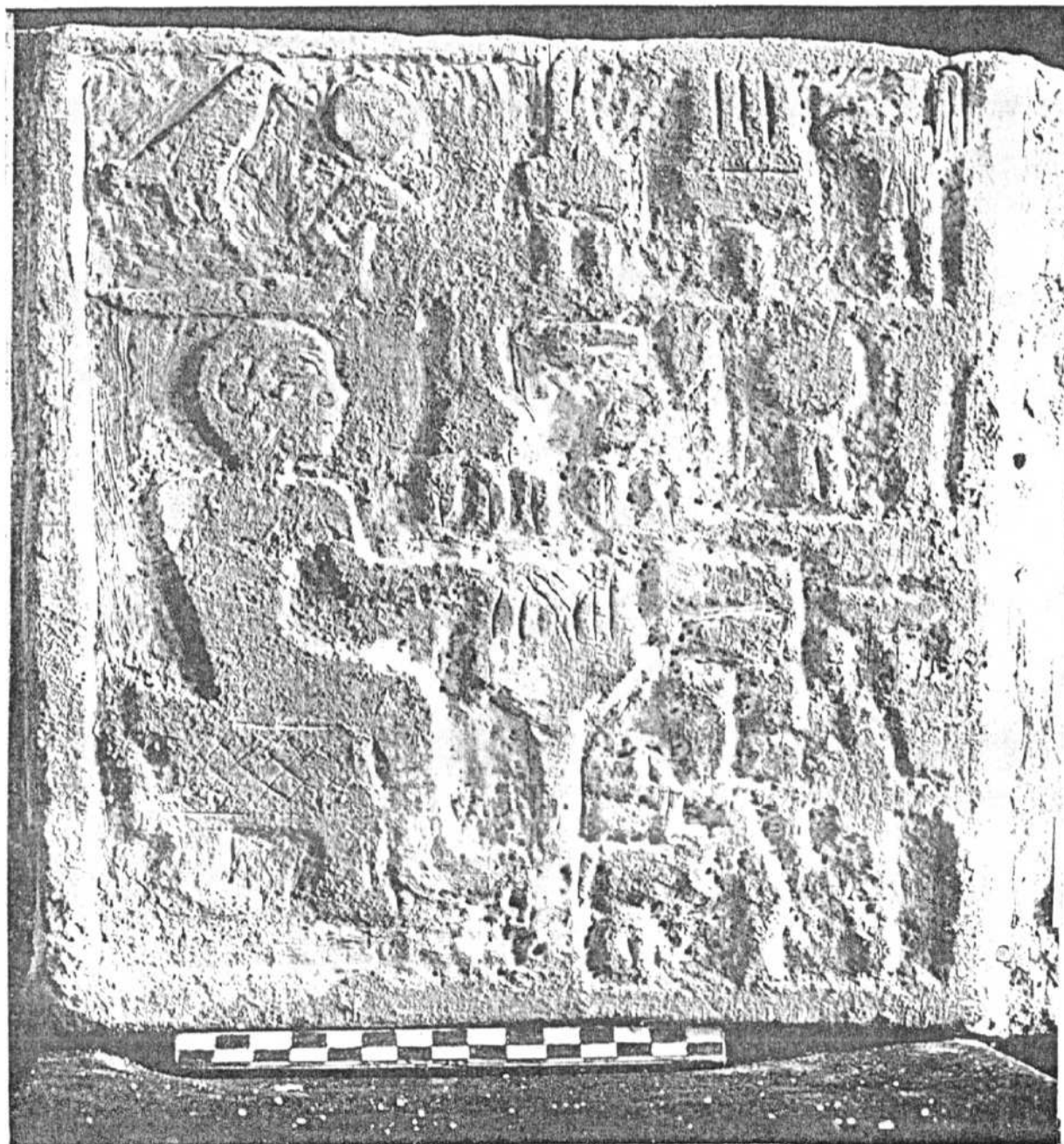


Tomb No. 246 II 8. Stela of Nefer-Meri-Ka.



Tomb No. 810 H 3. The stela as it was found *in situ*.

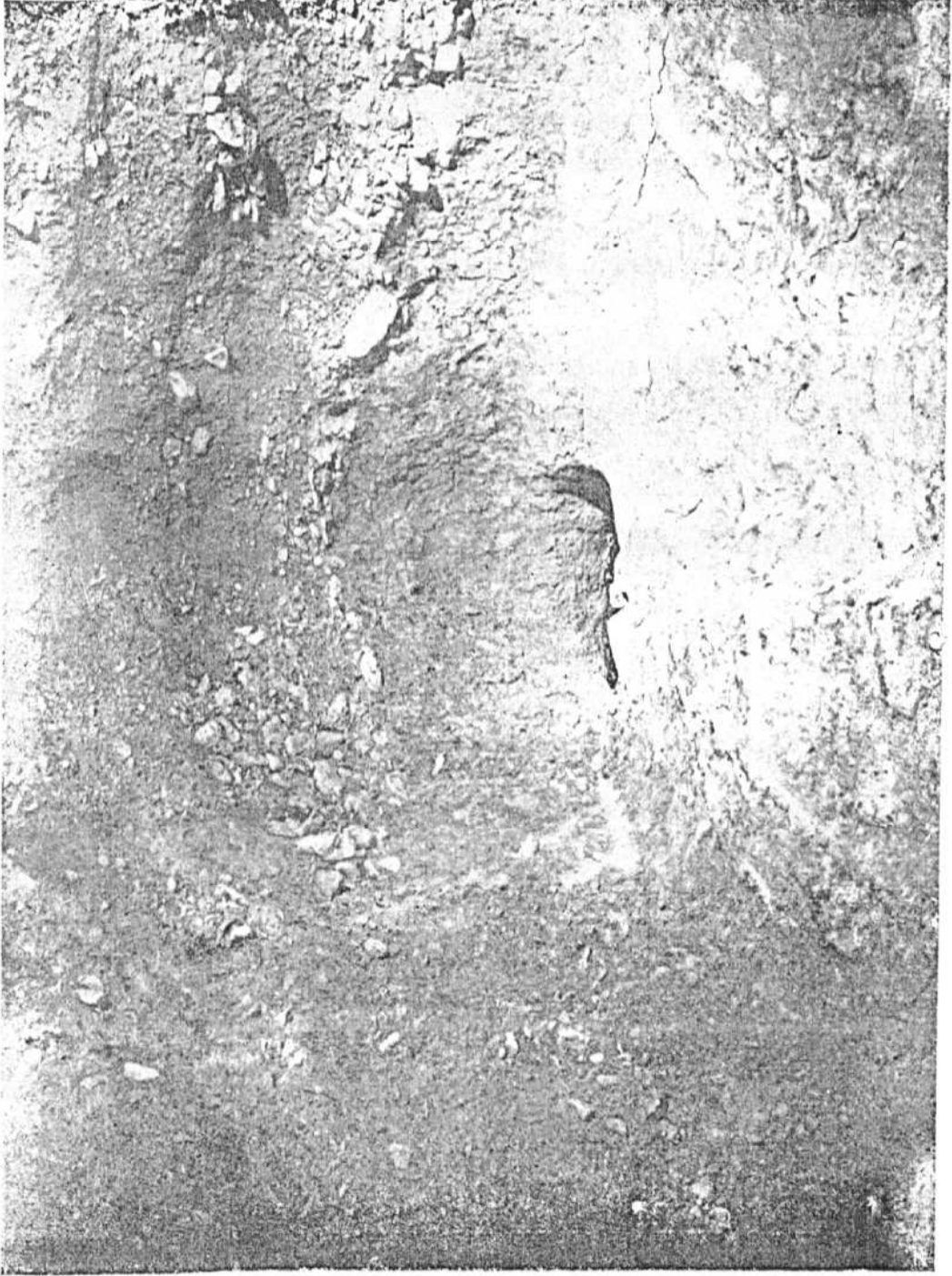




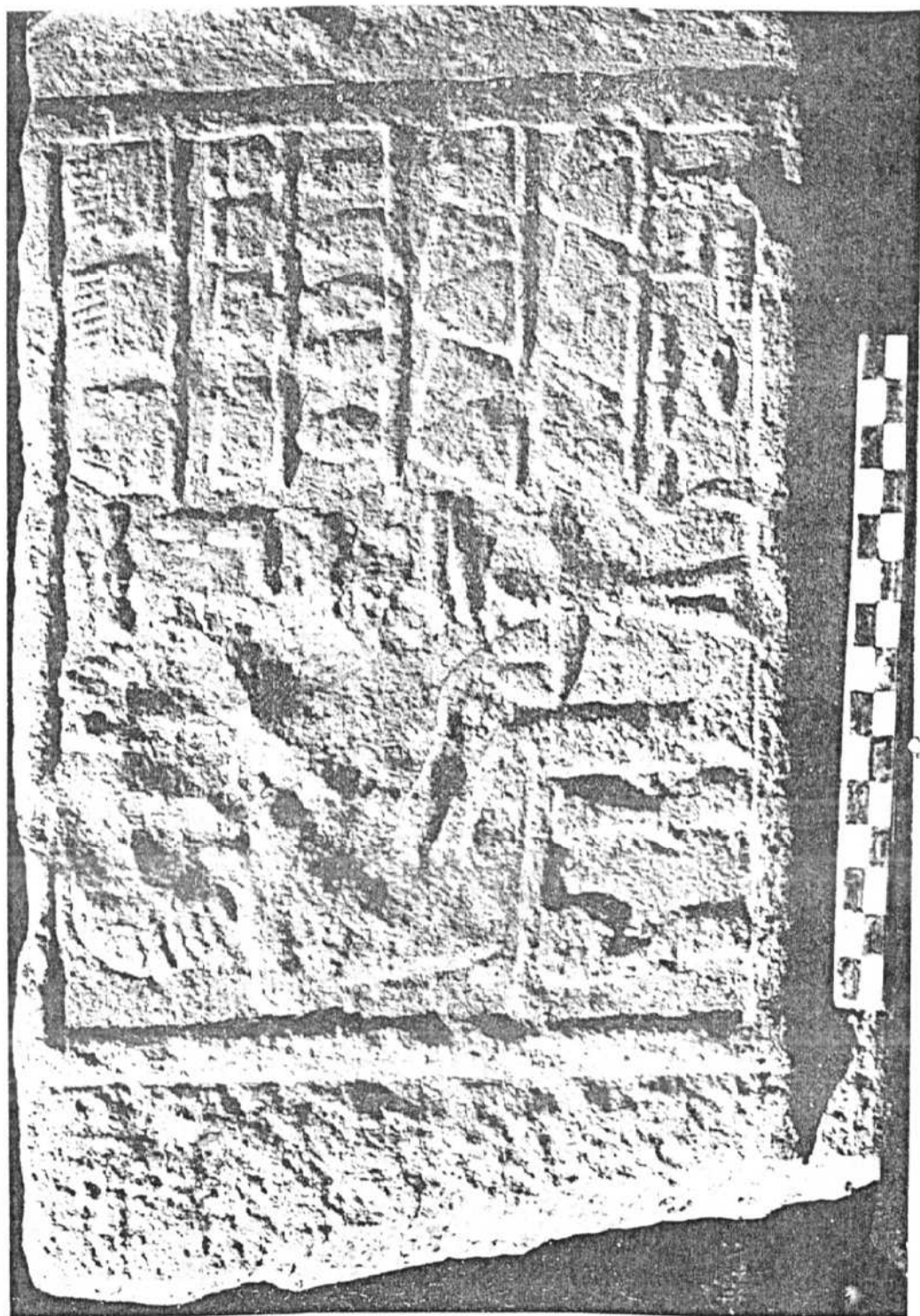
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Tomb No. 341 H 8. Stela of the lady Heken.



Showing the hole in the ceiling in tomb 416 H 6, in which the stela was found.



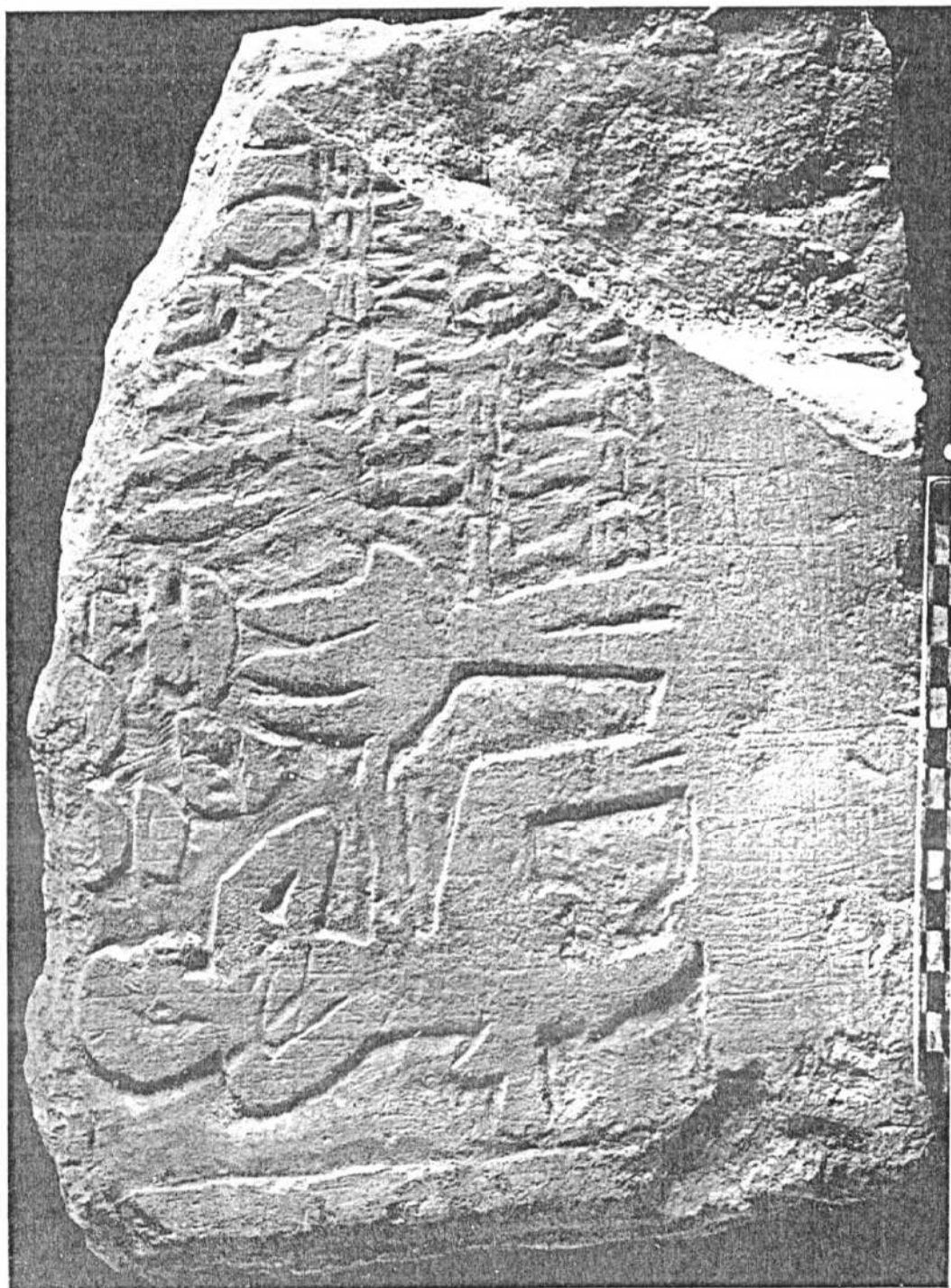
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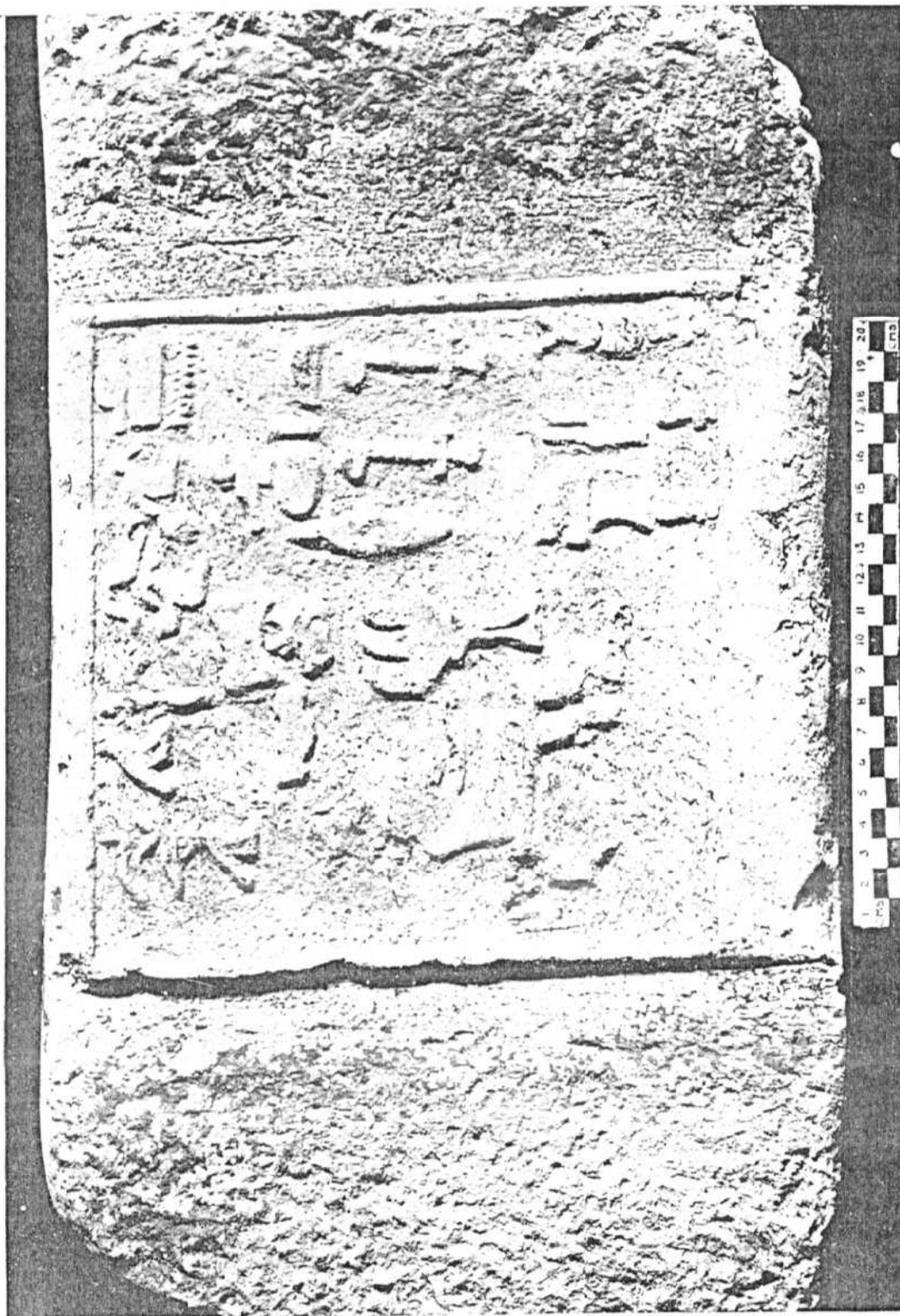
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Tomb No. 712 H 3. Stela of the lady Nisi-Neith.



Tomb No. 167 H 3. Stela of Shepes-Kaw.

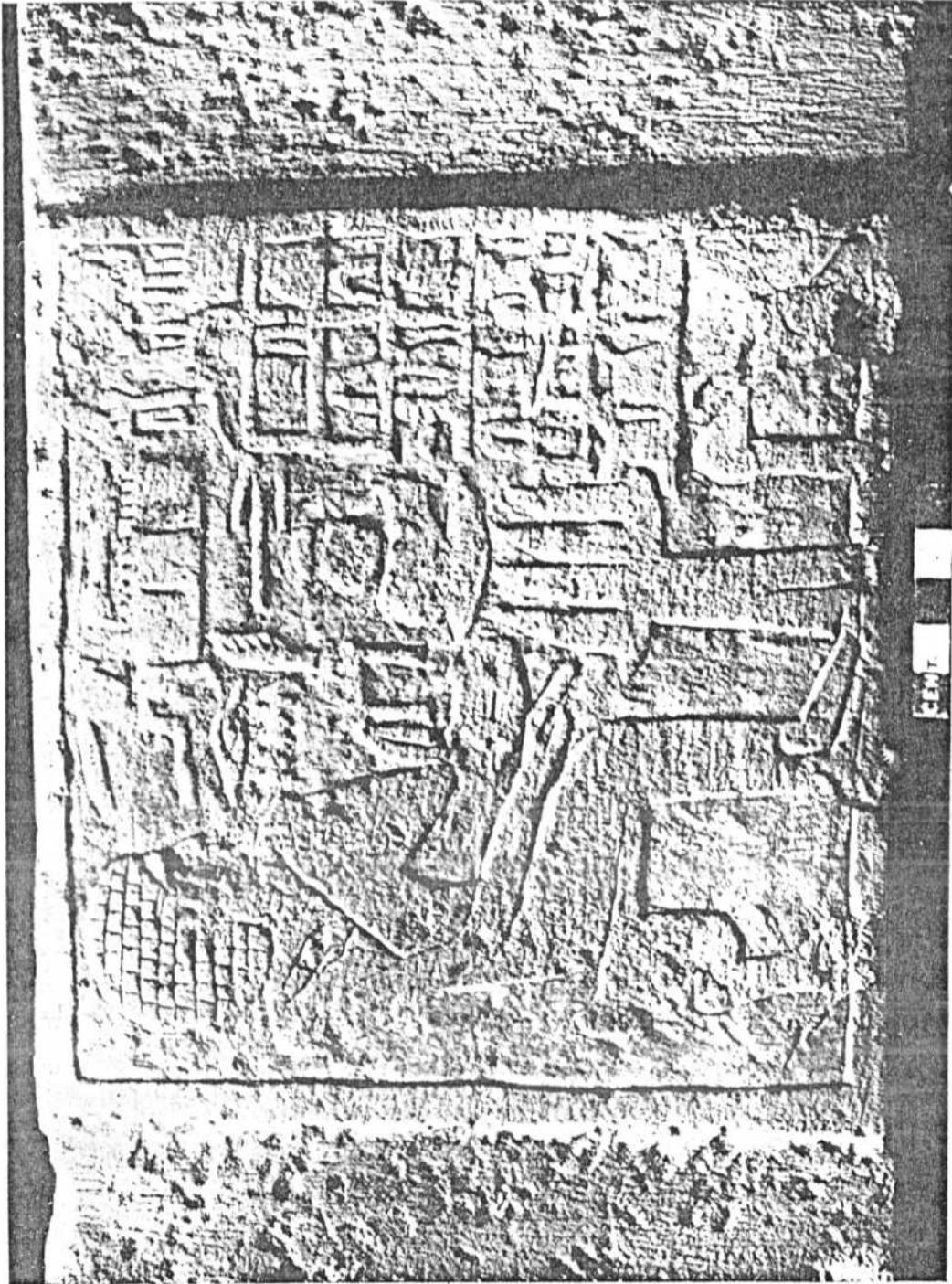


Tomb No. 175 H 8. Stela of the funerary-priest Menkh-em-jefu.





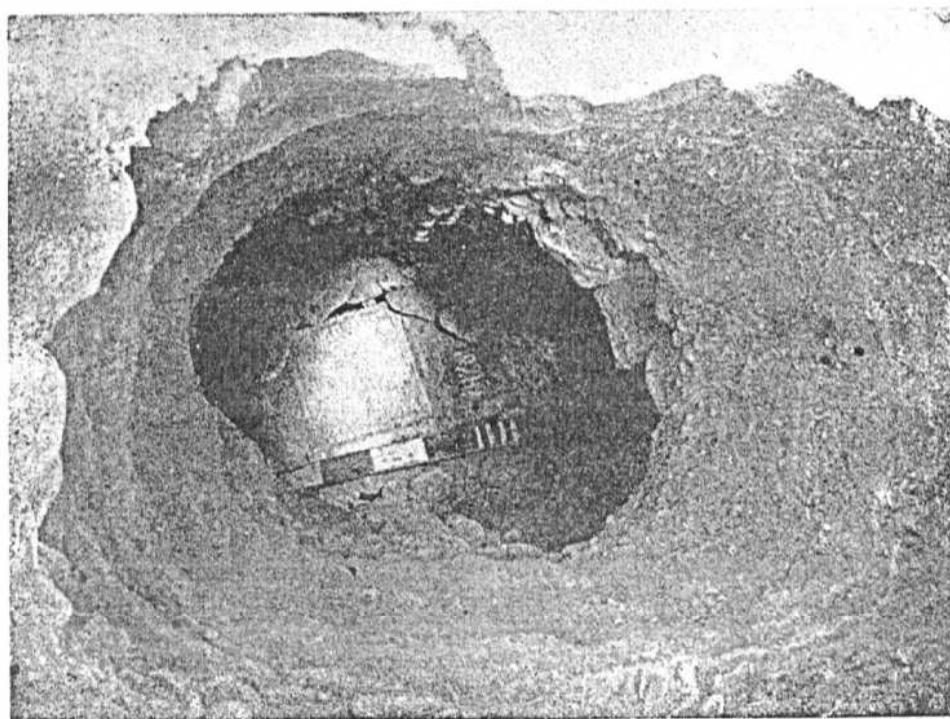
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Stela of Irmî.



Tomb No. 480 H3. Stela of the lady Bat.



Tomb No. 217 H 8. The stela *in situ* from above.



Tomb No. 217 H 8. Stela of the chief of the chiefs Uhem-Rud.



Tomb No. 1057 H 8. Stela of Nisu-Hejet.



Tomb No. 109 H 9. Stela of Iu-Sen-Jet.



Tomb No. 1241 H 9. Stela of the princess Sat-Ba.

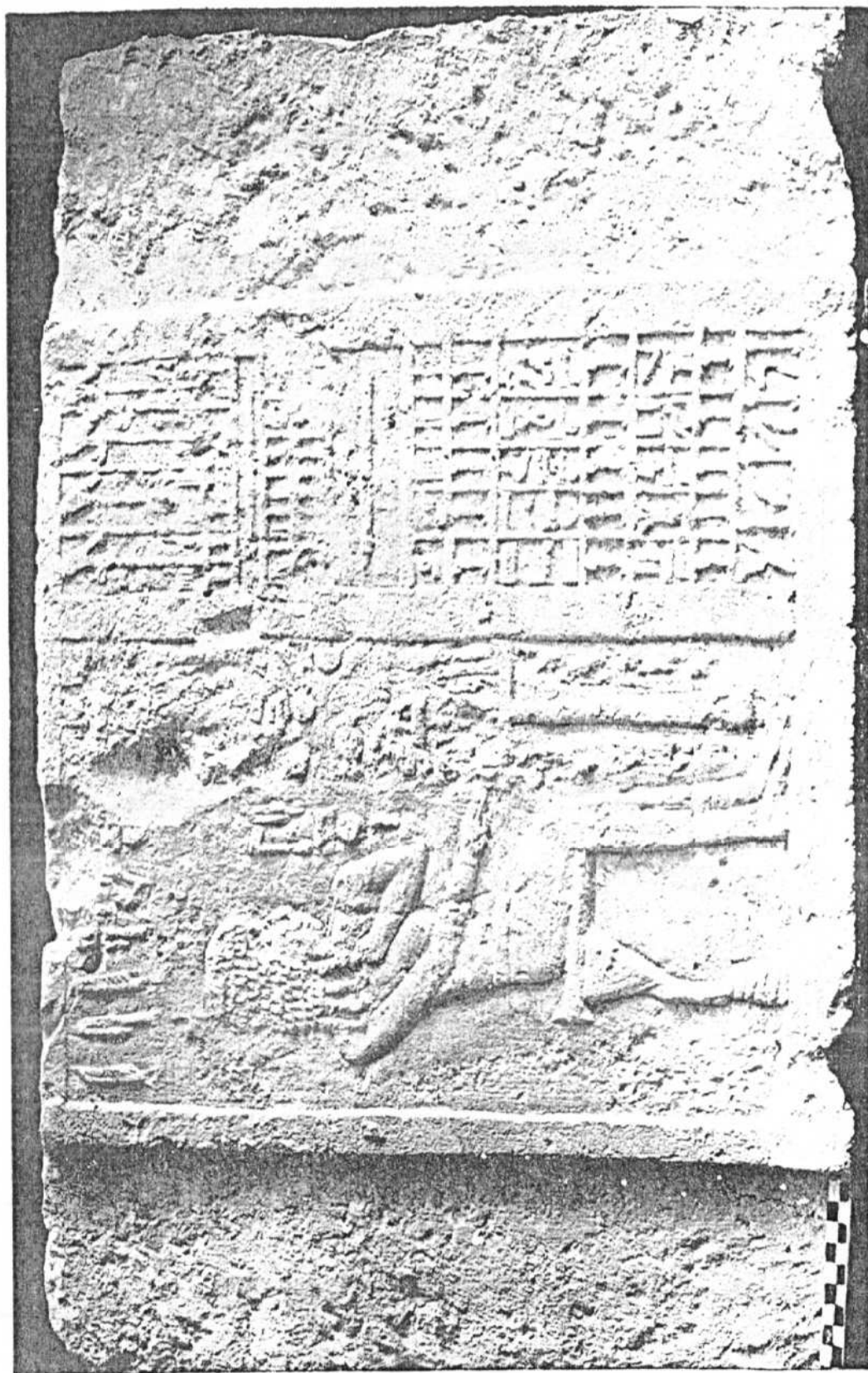




Tomb No. 379 H 8. Stela of the lady Nisi-Neith.



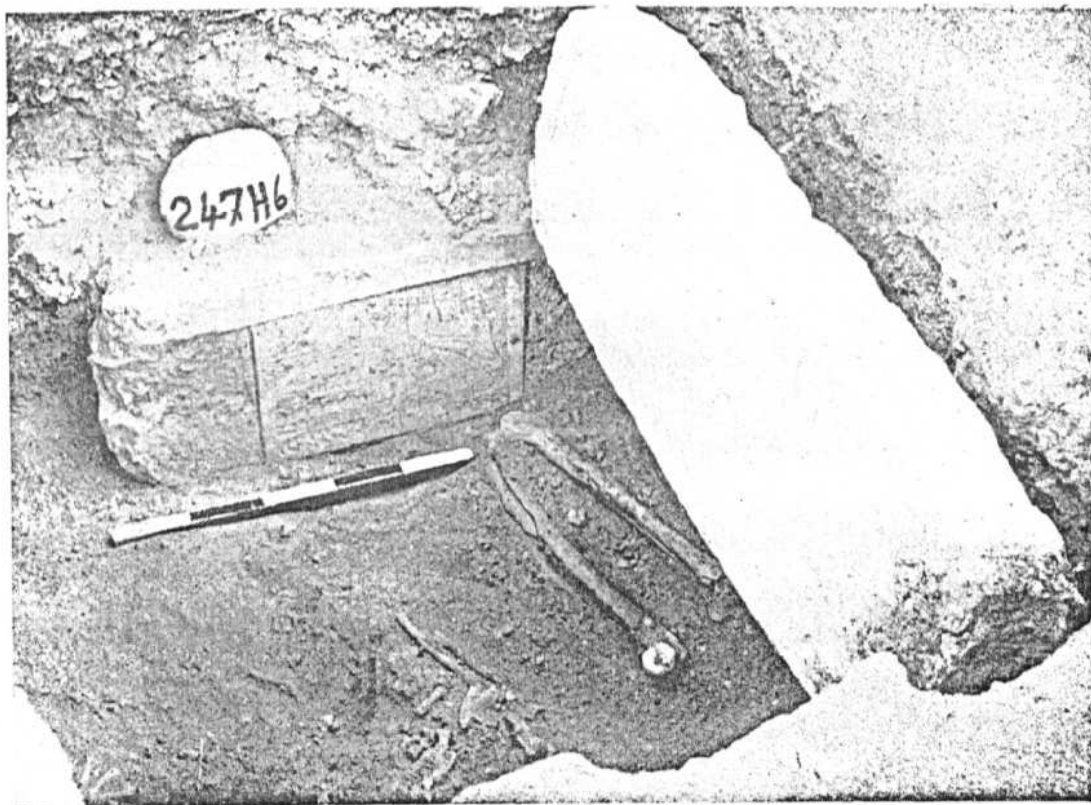
Tomb No. D. H 5. Stela of the lady Neferesiuf.



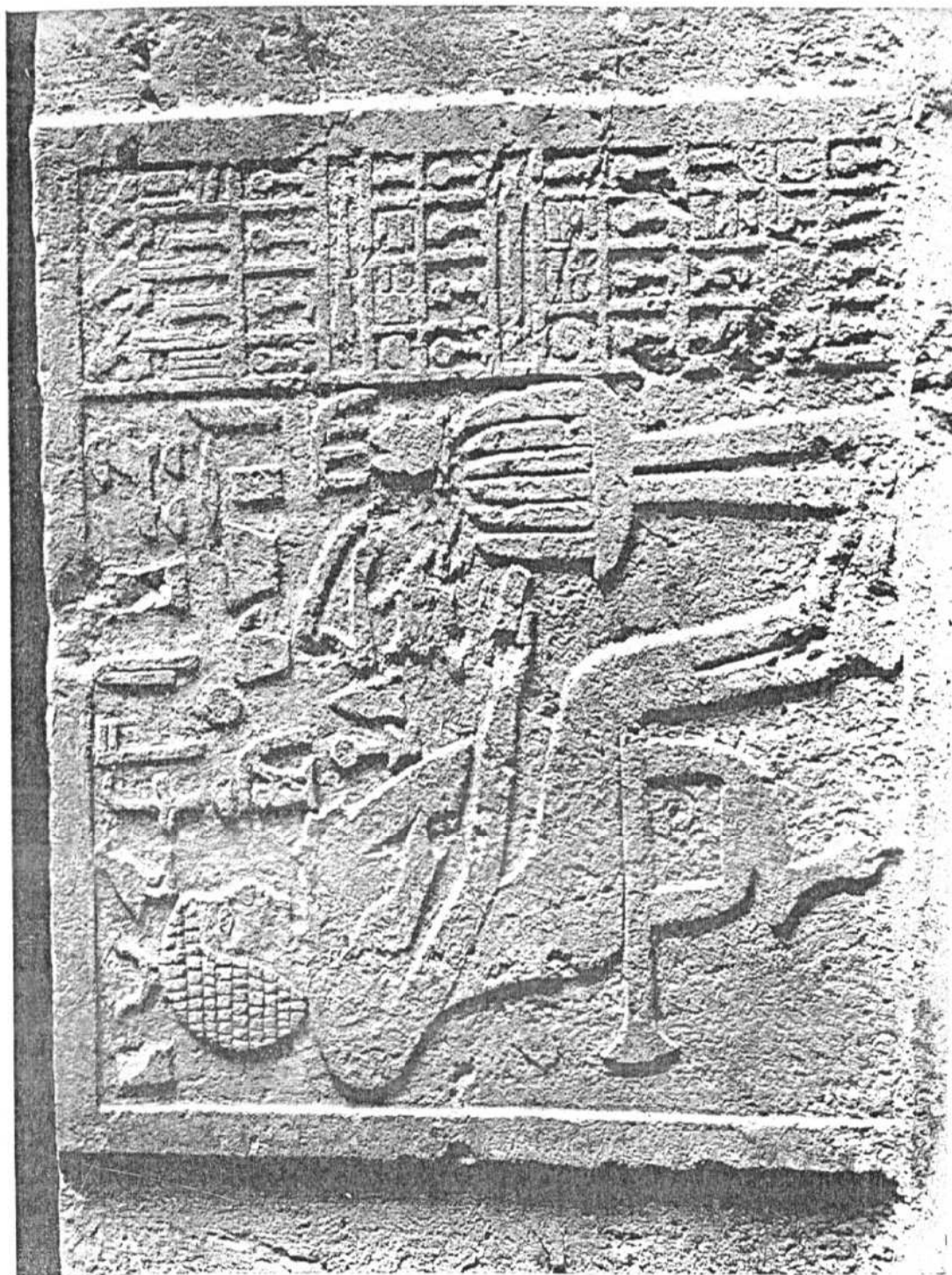
Tomb No. D. H 6. Stela of Sisi.



A. The stela in the east side of the tomb.



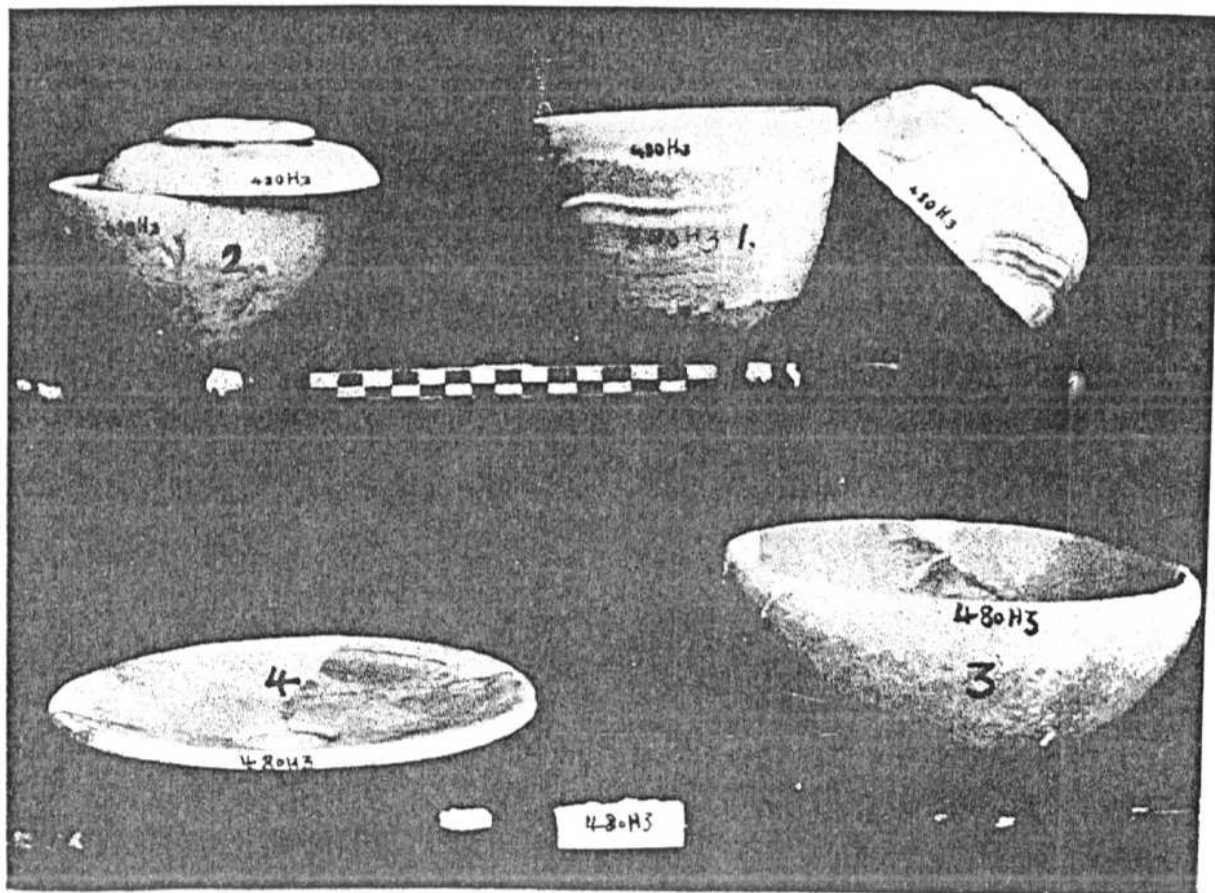
B. The stela as a slab in the roof.



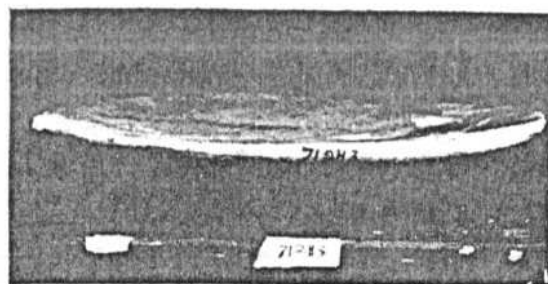
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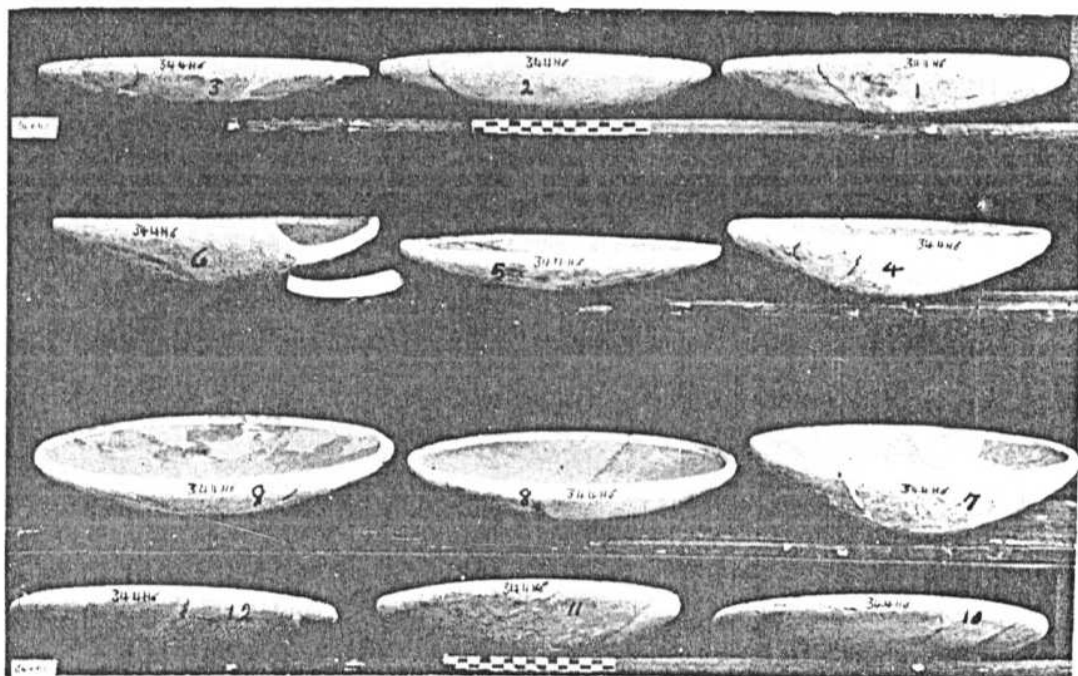
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A. Tomb No. 480 H3.



B. Tomb No. 712 H3.



A. Group of alabaster dishes found in tomb No. 344 H 6.



B. Three alabaster vases found in tomb No. 416 H 6.

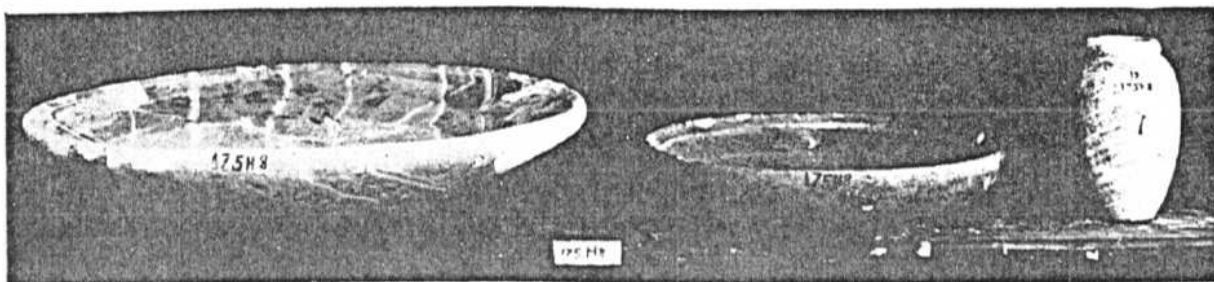


C. Three tubular jars of alabaster found in tomb No. 738 H 7.

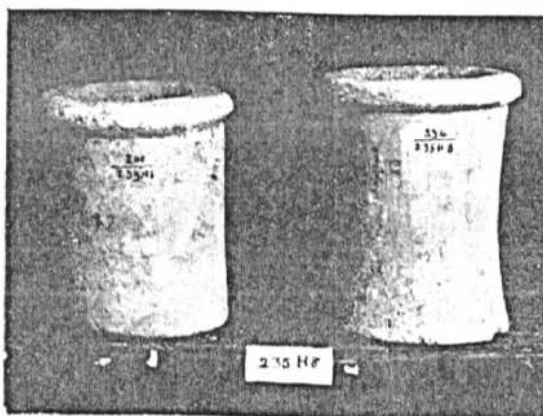


D. Group of different alabaster vases found in tomb No. 670 H 7.

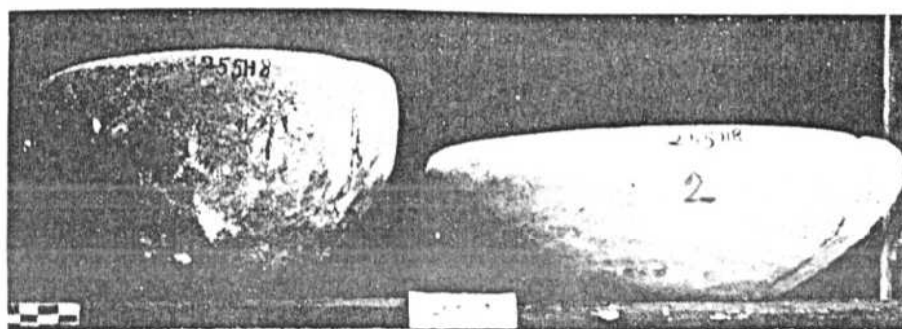




A. Tomb No. 175 H 8.



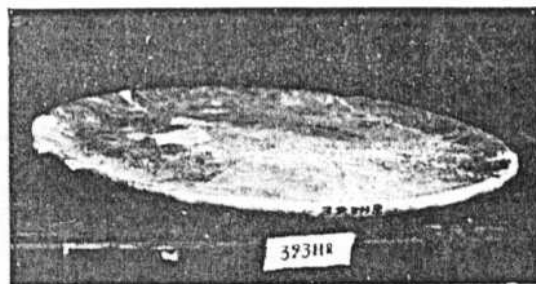
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C. Tomb No. 255 H 8.



D. Tomb  
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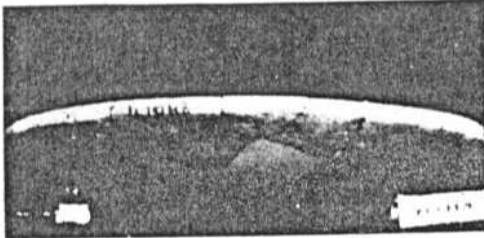
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A. Tomb No. 399 II S.



B. Tomb No. 409 II S.

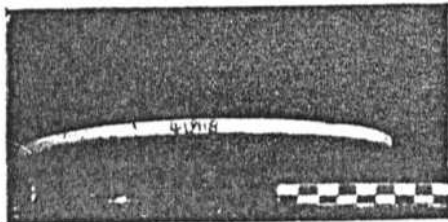


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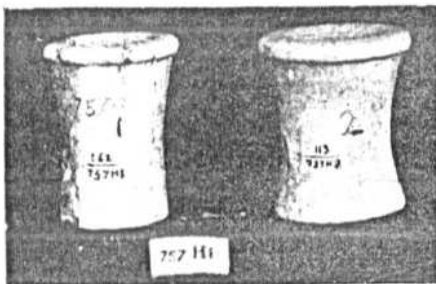
C. Tomb No. 419 II S.



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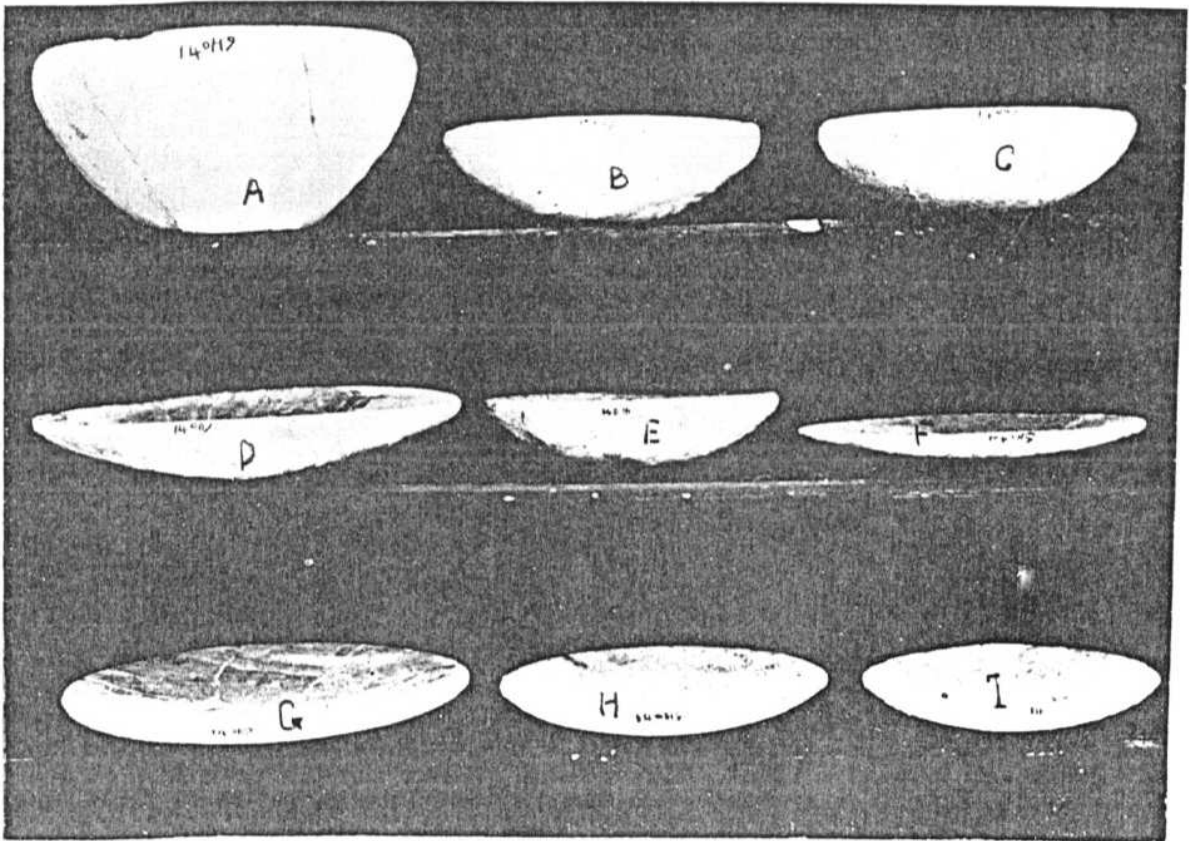
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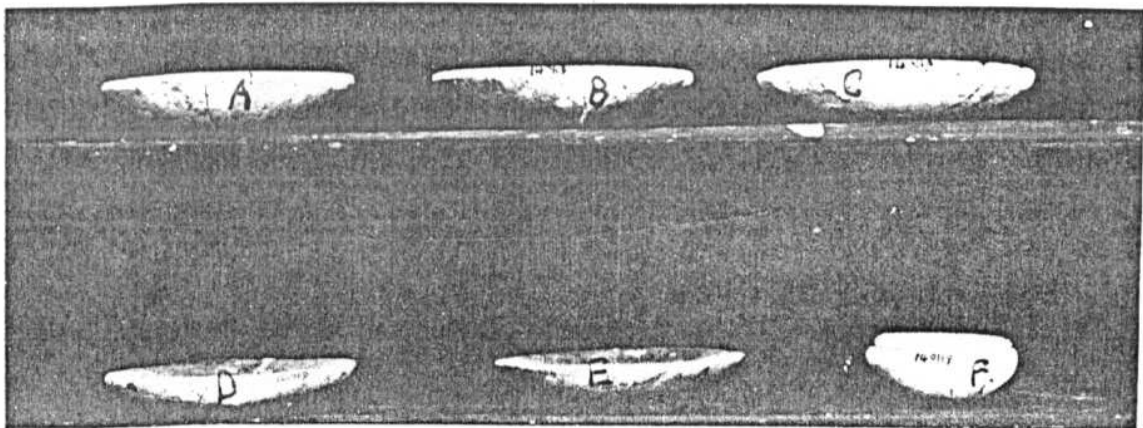
E. Tomb No. 889 II S.



F. Tomb No. 1060 II S.



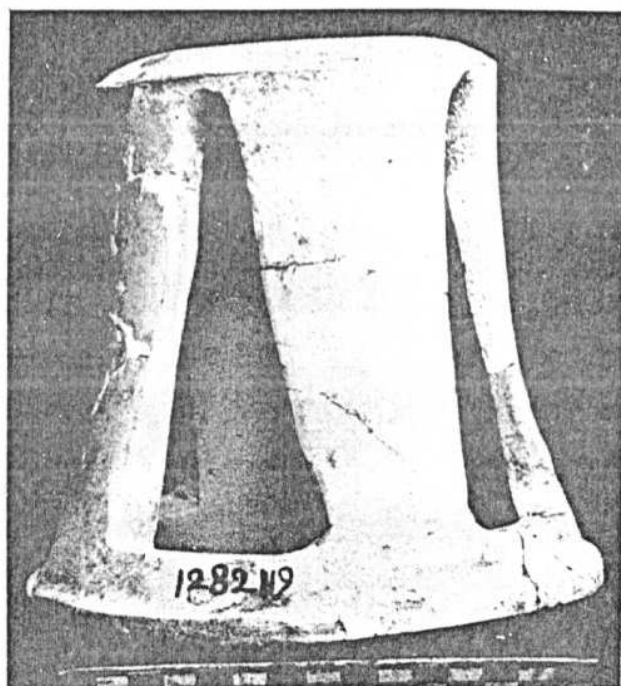
A. Tomb No. 140 II g.



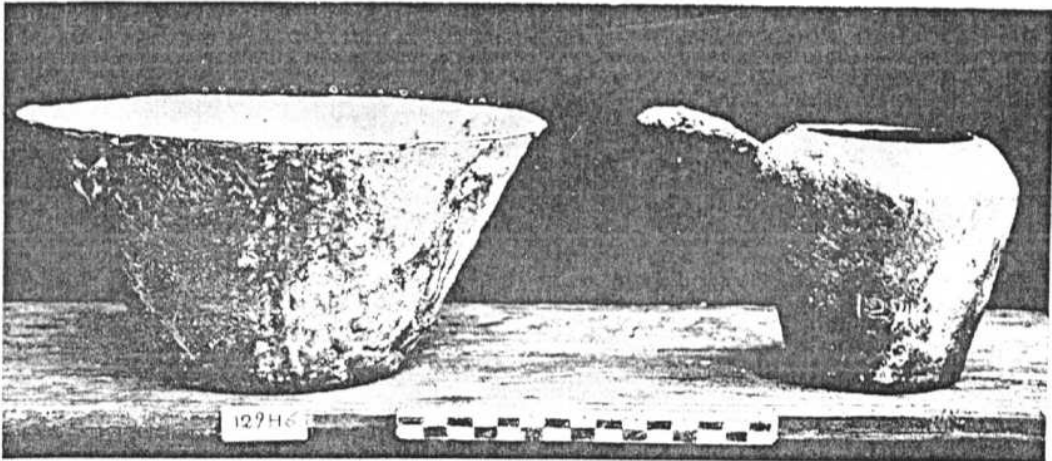
B. Tomb No. 140 II g.



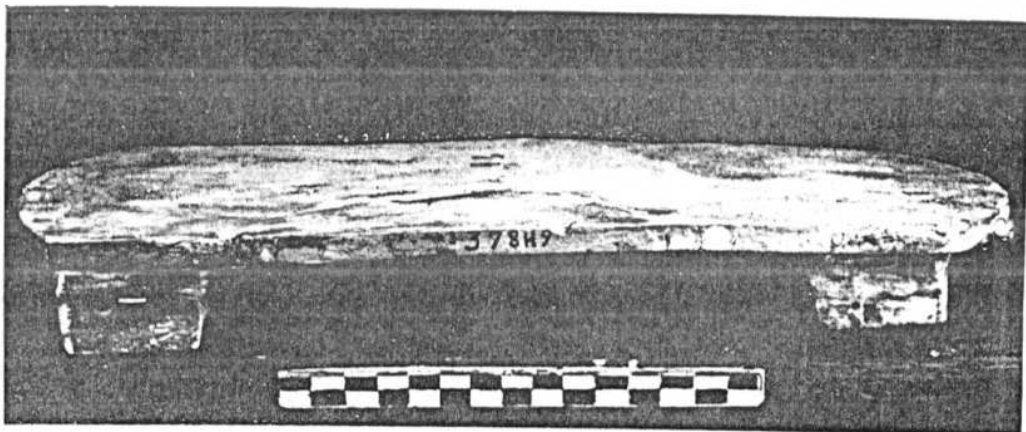
A. Tomb No. 173 H 9.



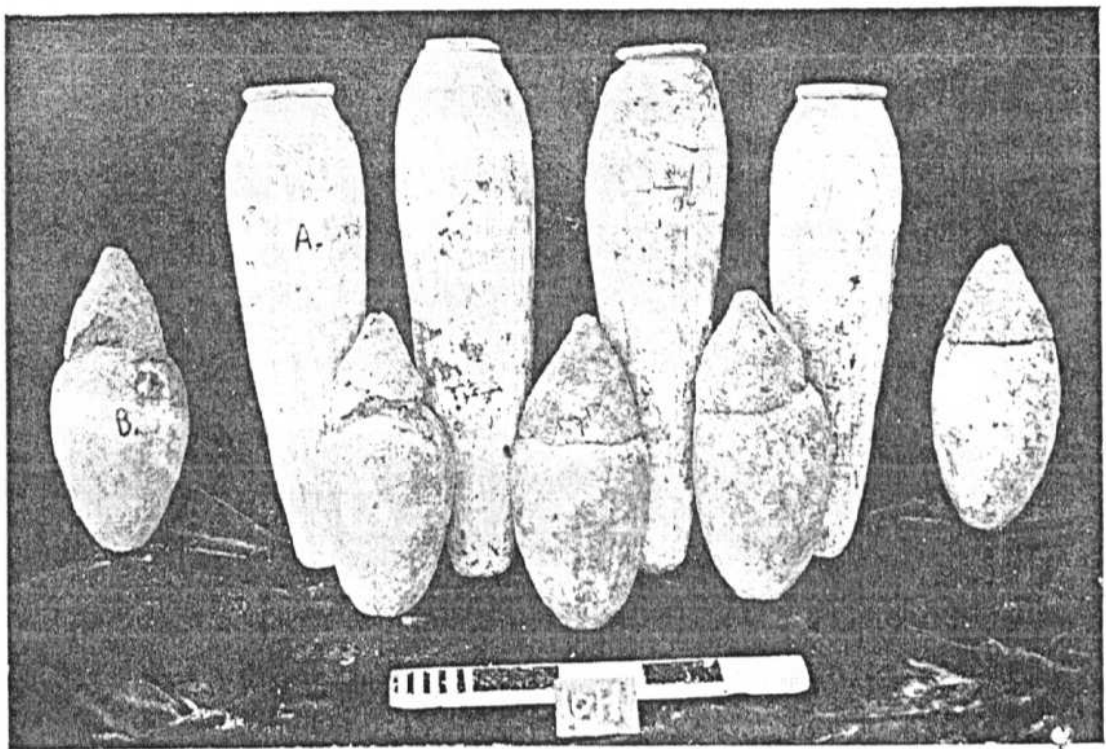
B. A stand for a table with triangular slits.



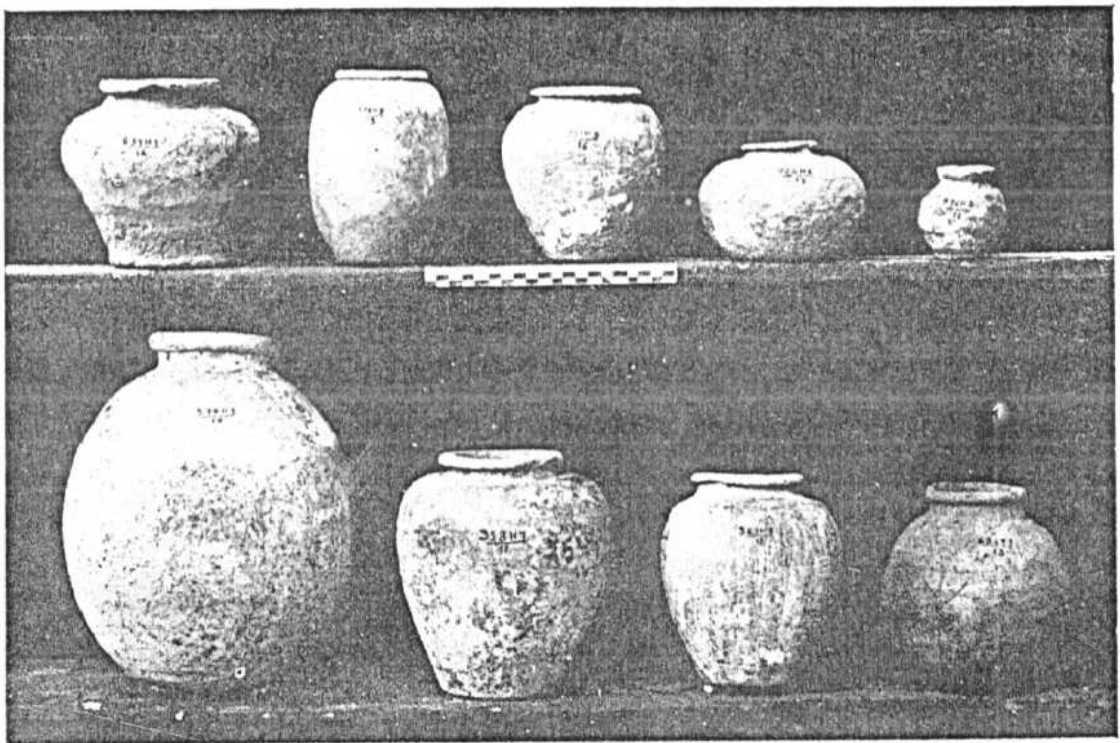
A. Ewer and basin of copper from tomb No. 129 H 6.



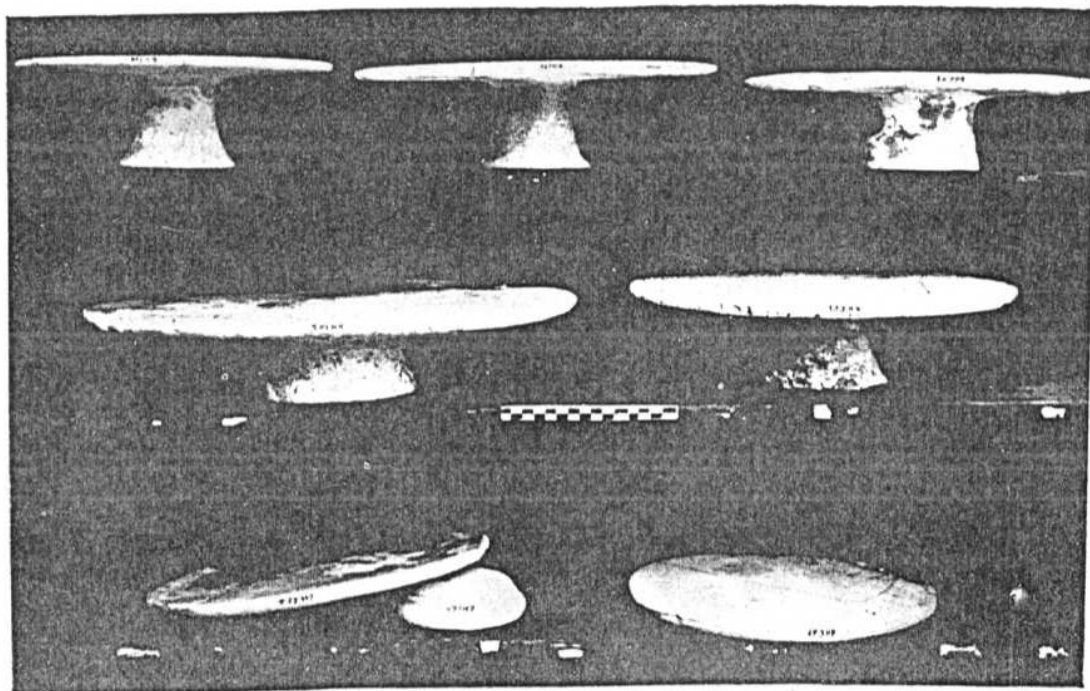
B. A yellow limestone table or tray from tomb No. 378 H 9.



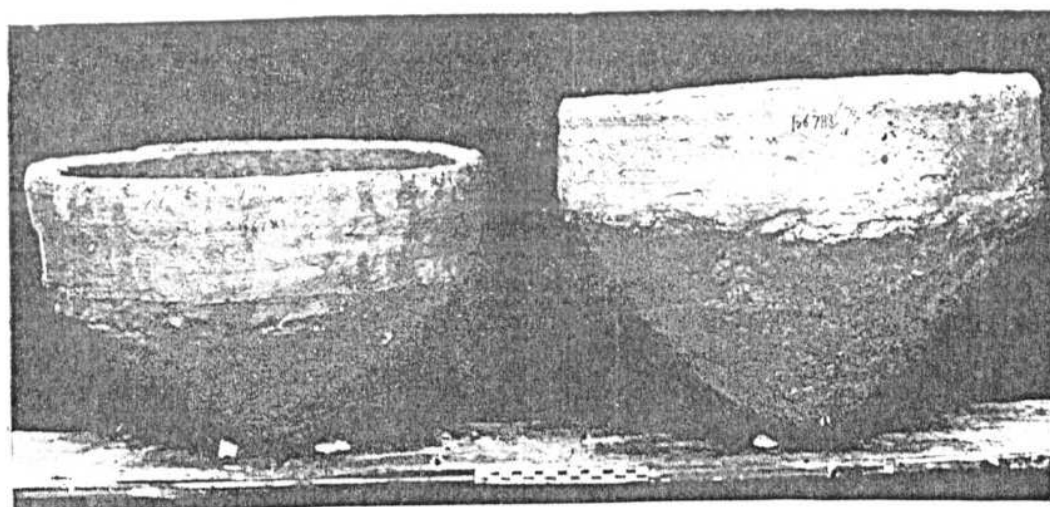
A. A group of pottery jars from 1st and 11th Dyn. tombs.



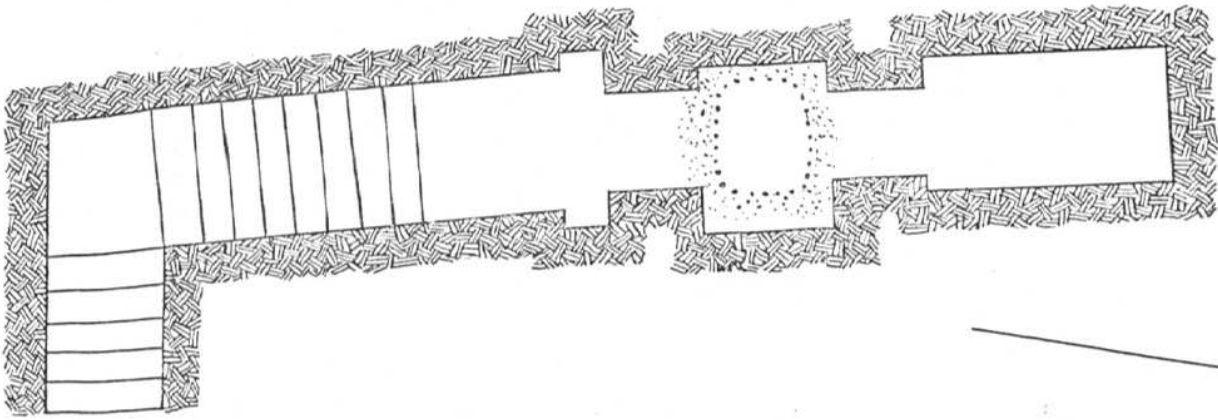
B. Group of pottery jars from a 11th Dyn. tomb.



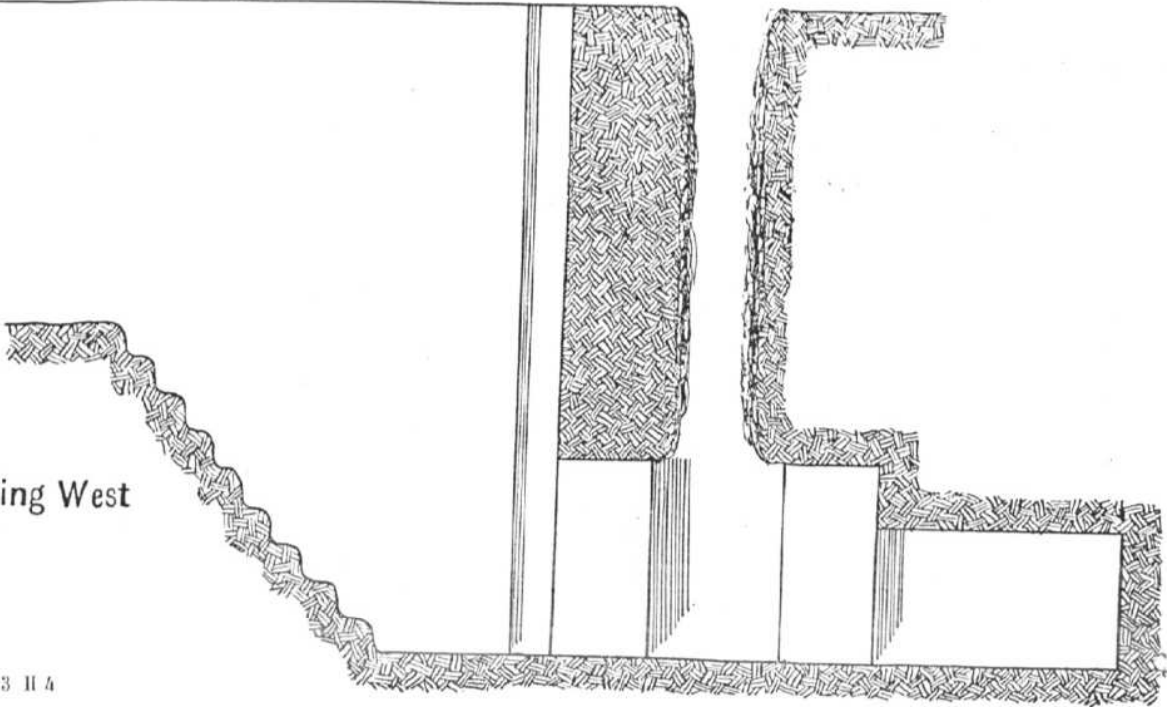
A. Alabaster tables with short stands.



B. Two pottery jars. Ind. Dynasty.

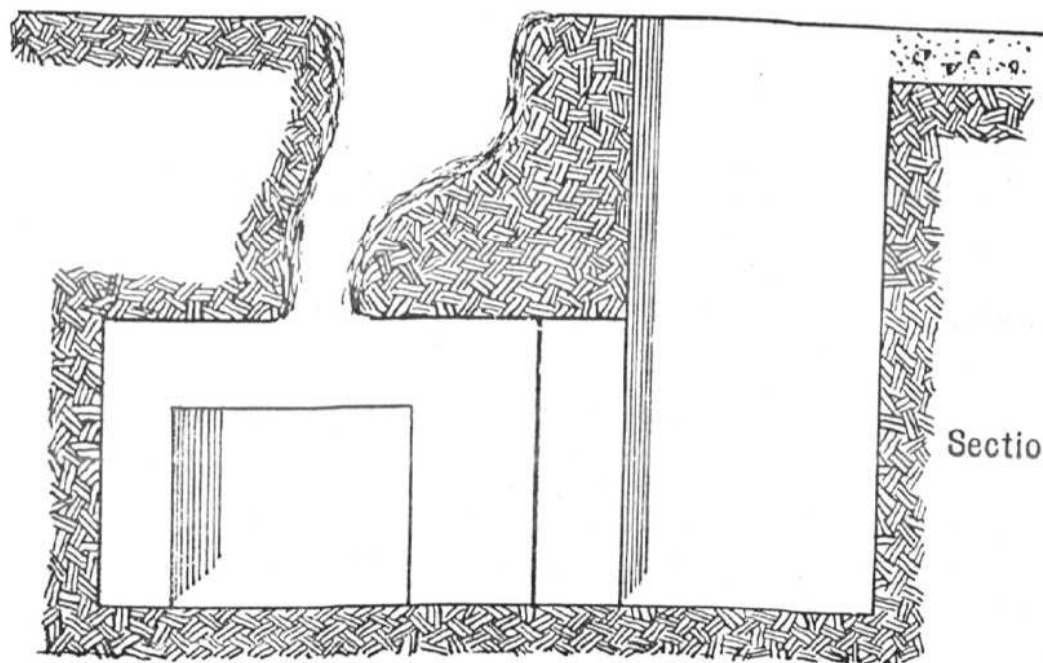
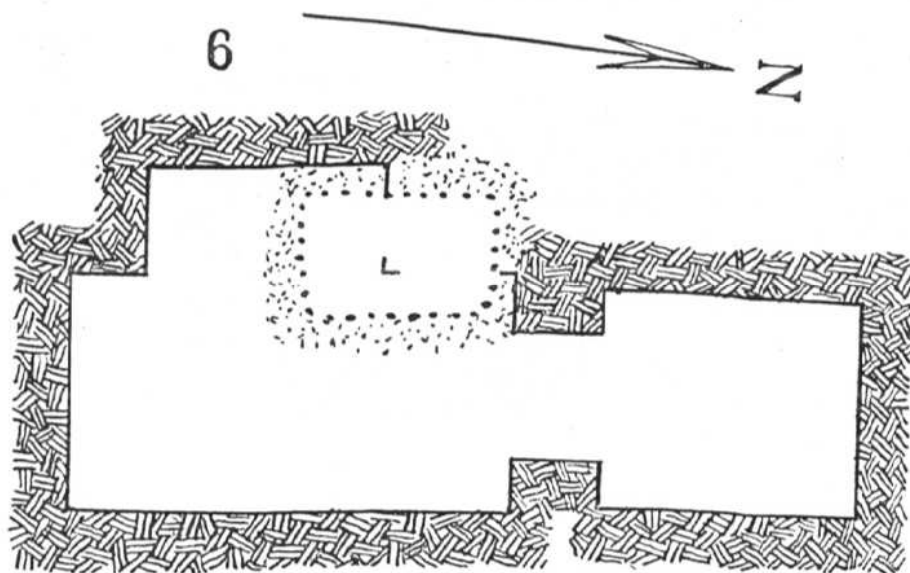


Section Looking West

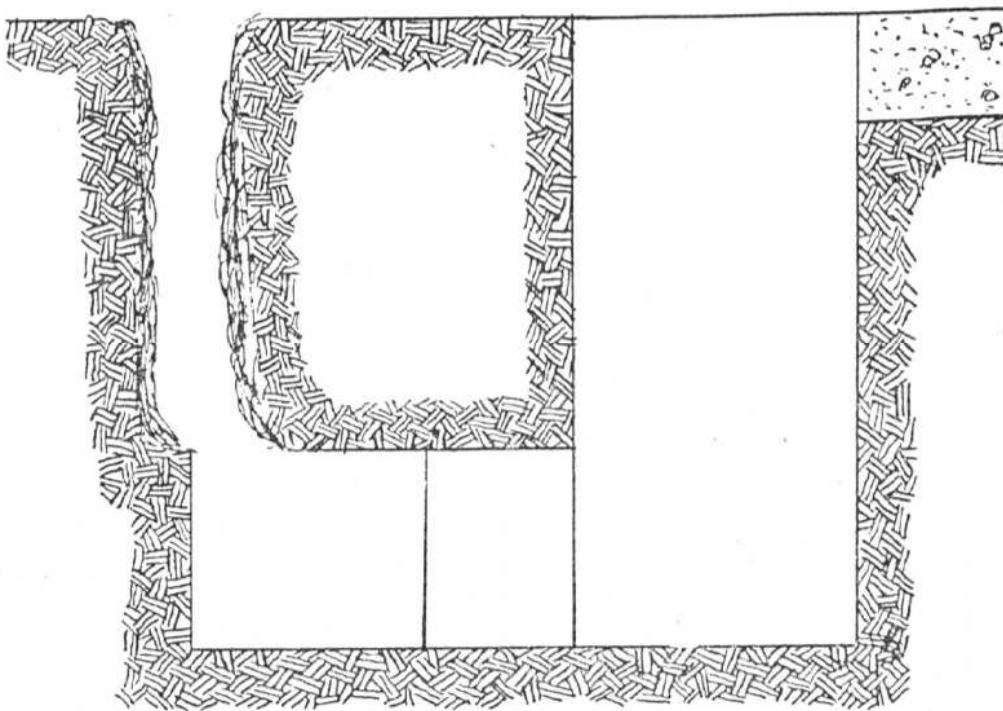
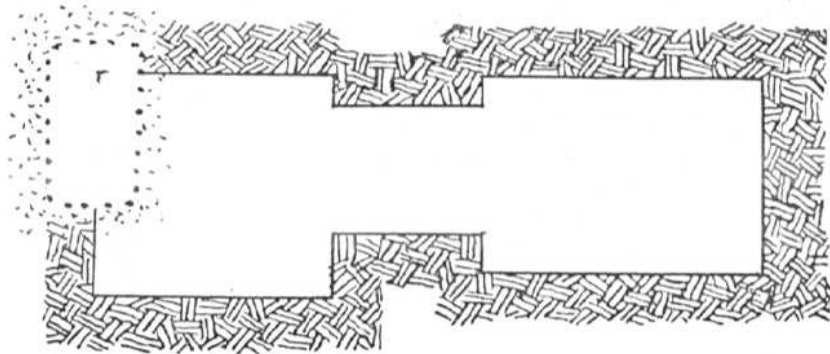


TOMB No. 473 H 4



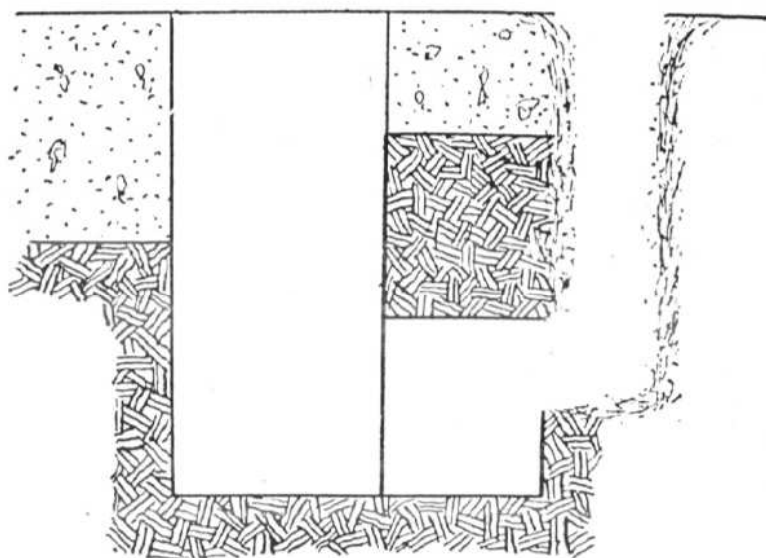
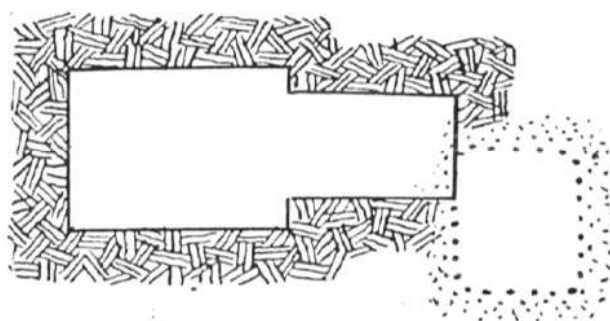


TOMB No. 308 H 6



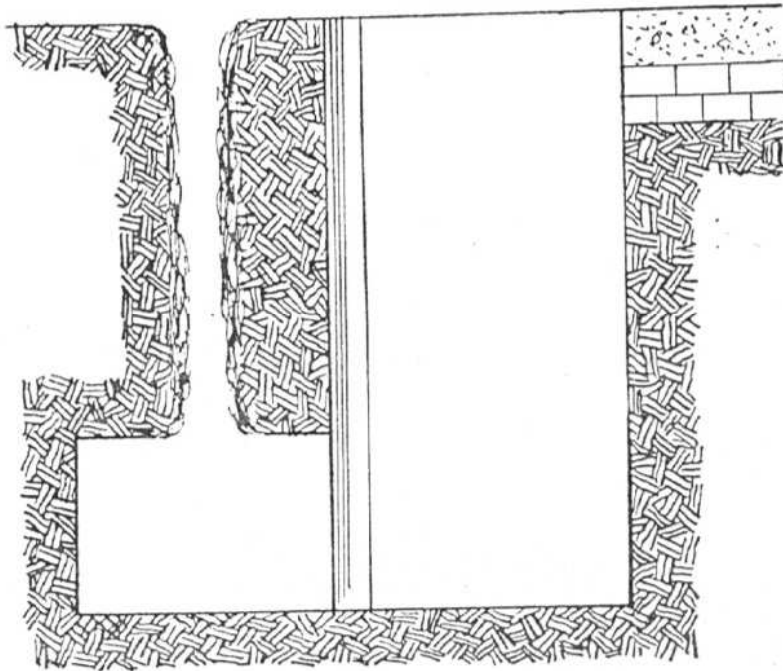
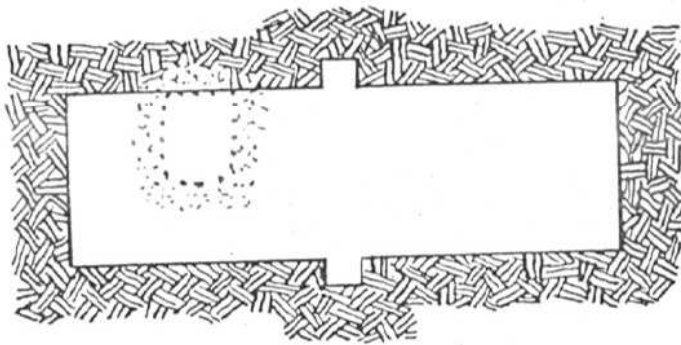
Section Looking East •

TOMB No. 527 H 7



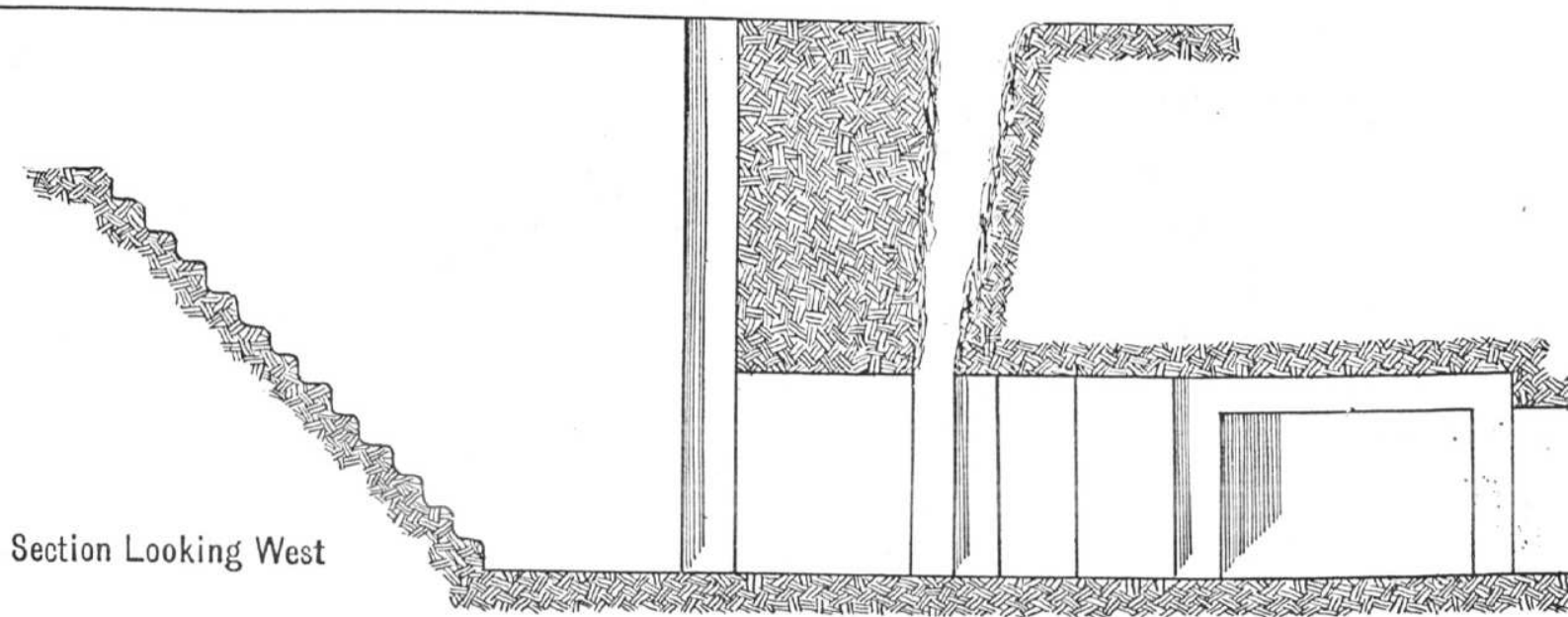
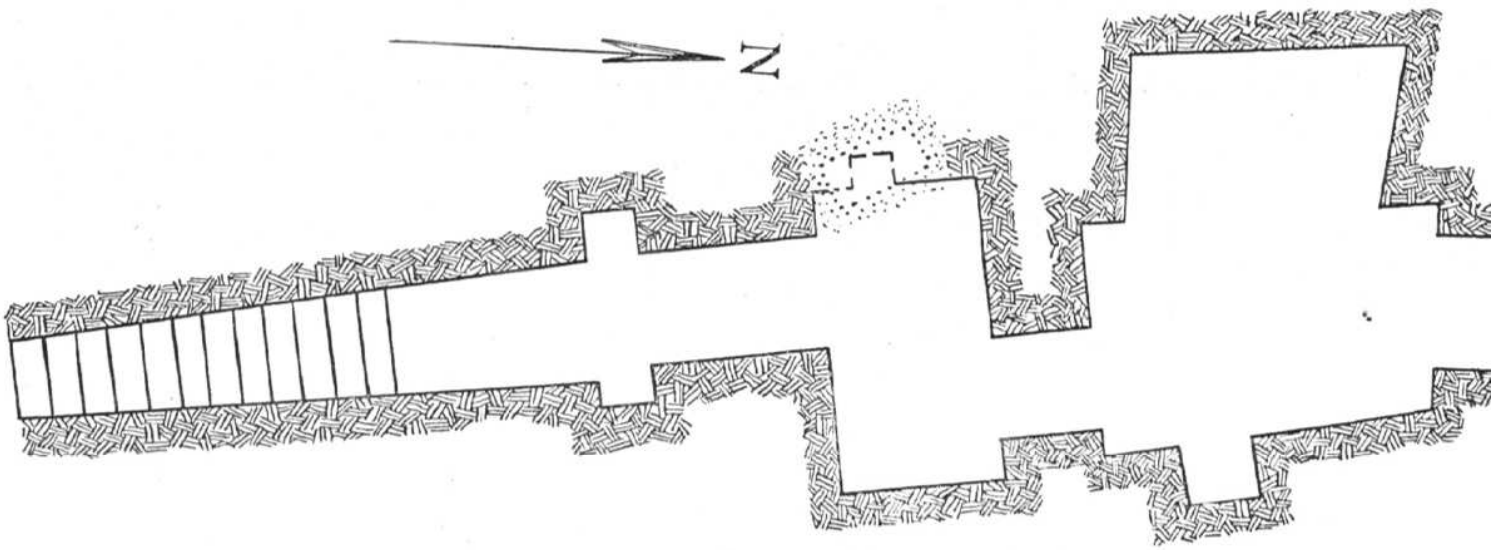
Section Looking East

TOMB No. 647 H7



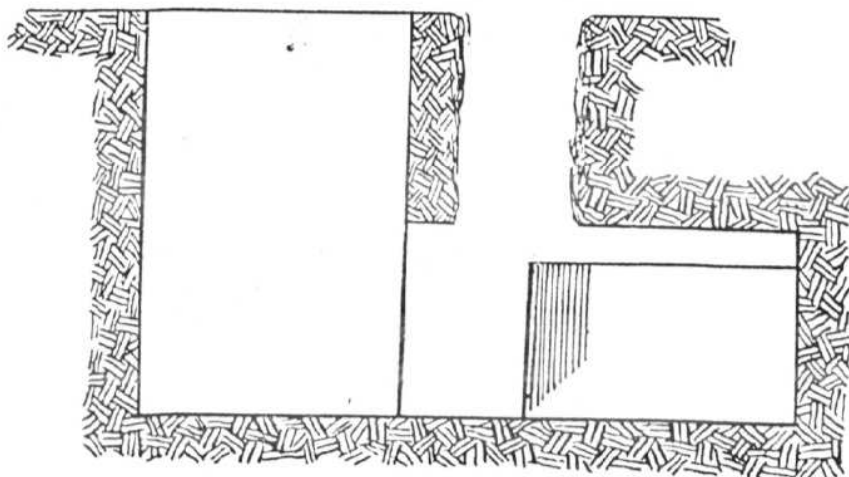
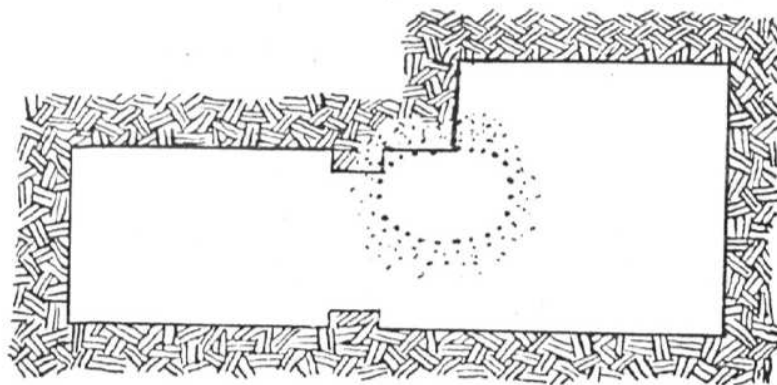
Section Looking East

TOMB No. 670 H 7



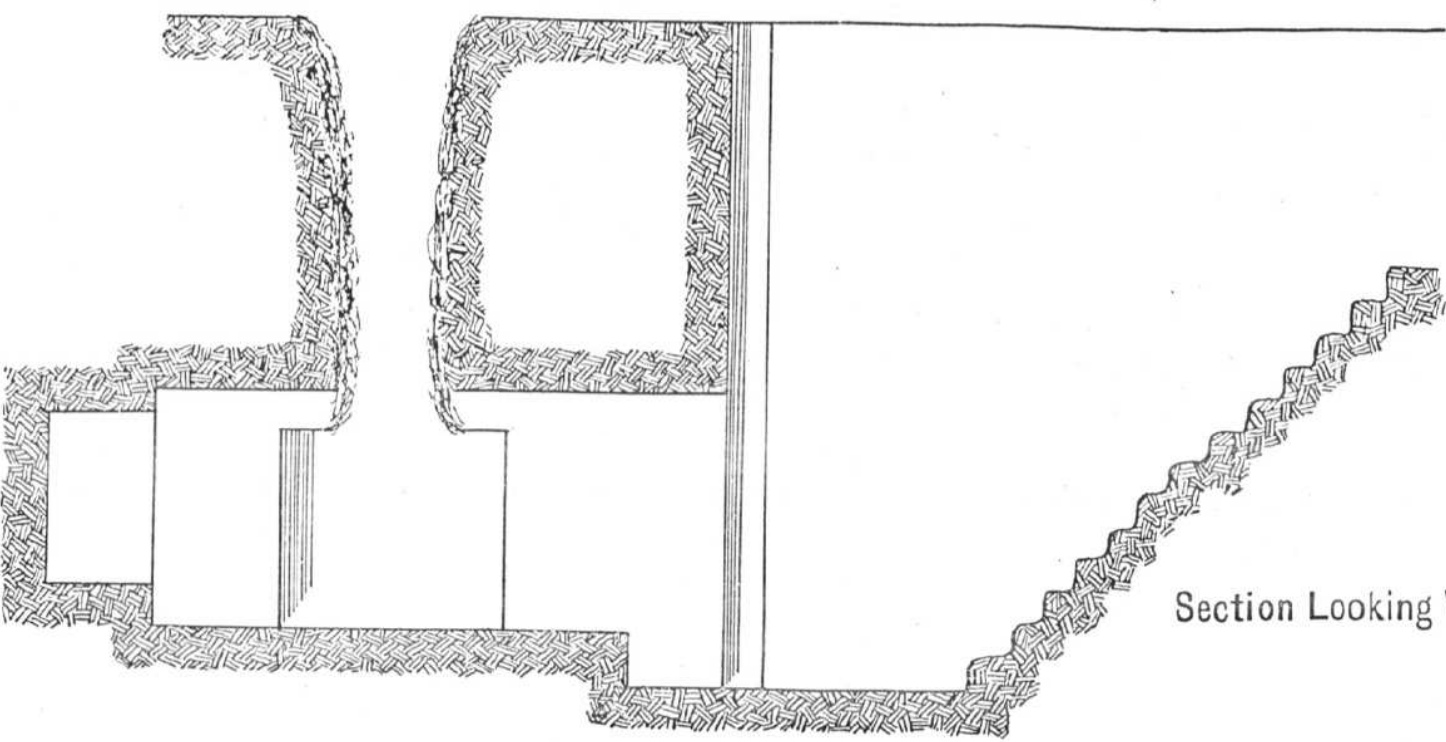
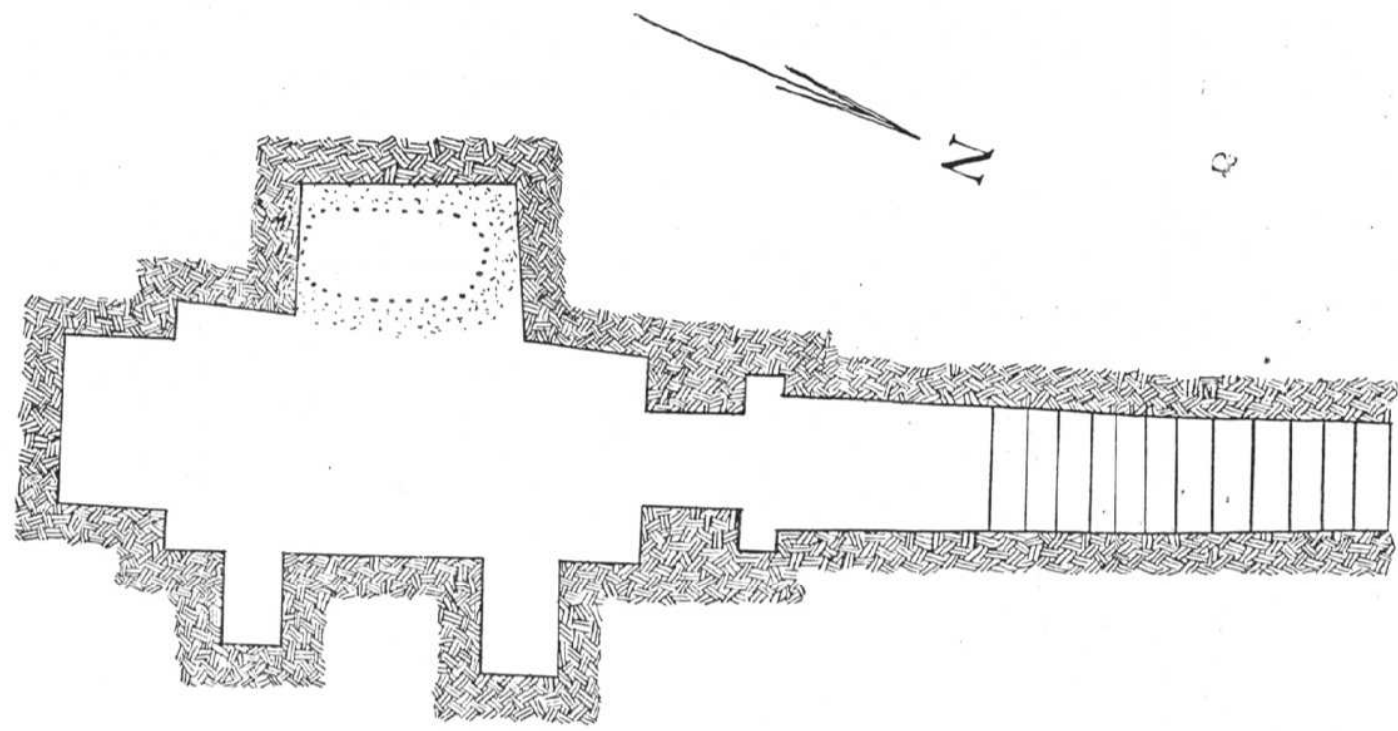
TOMB No. 255 II 8

Q

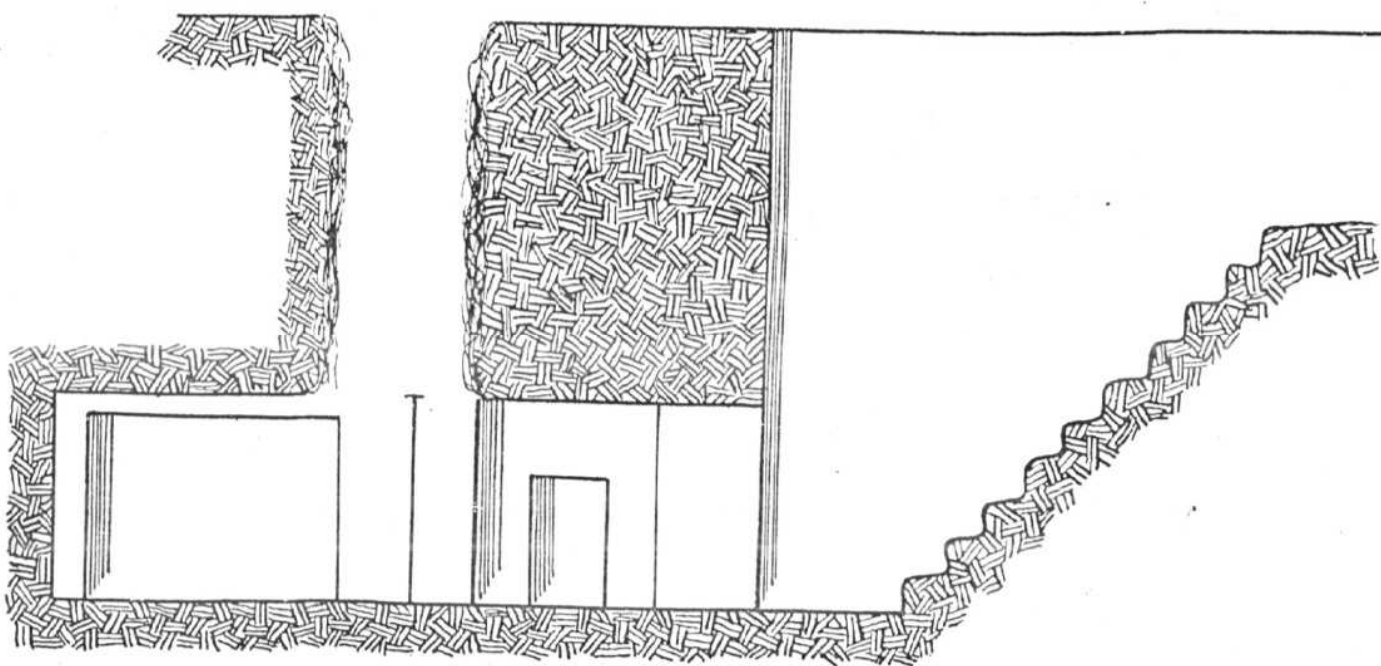
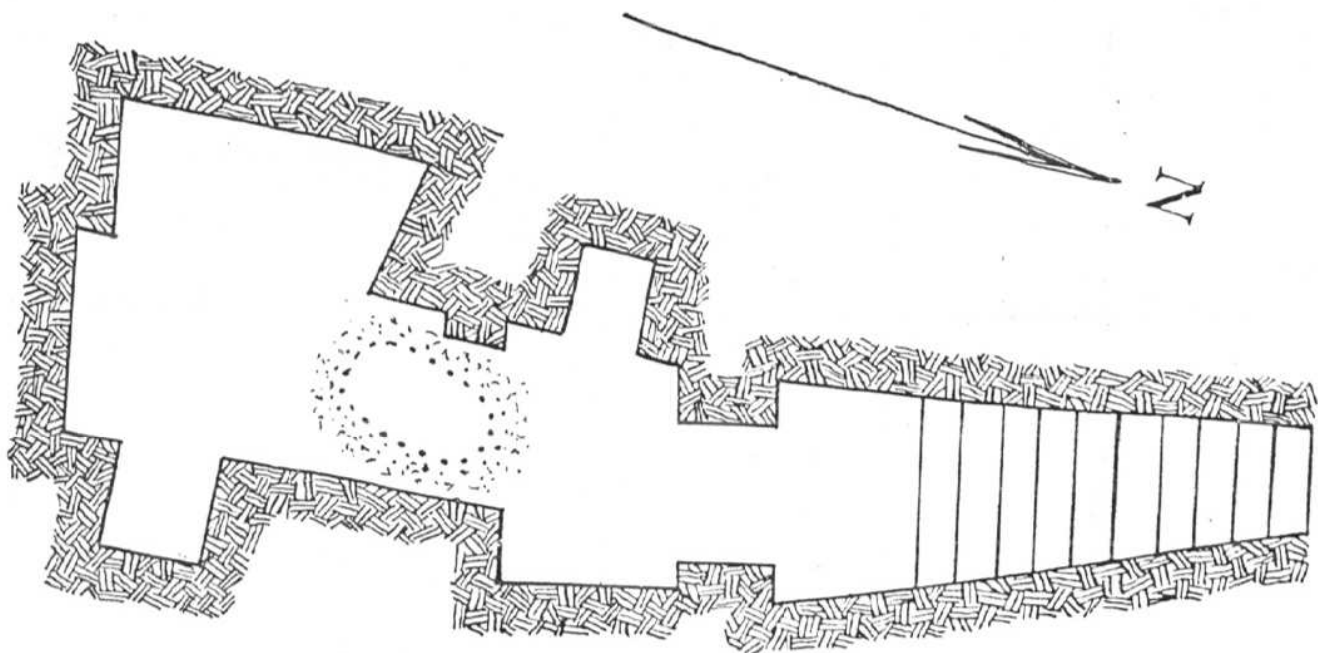


Section Looking West

TOMB No. 256 H 8



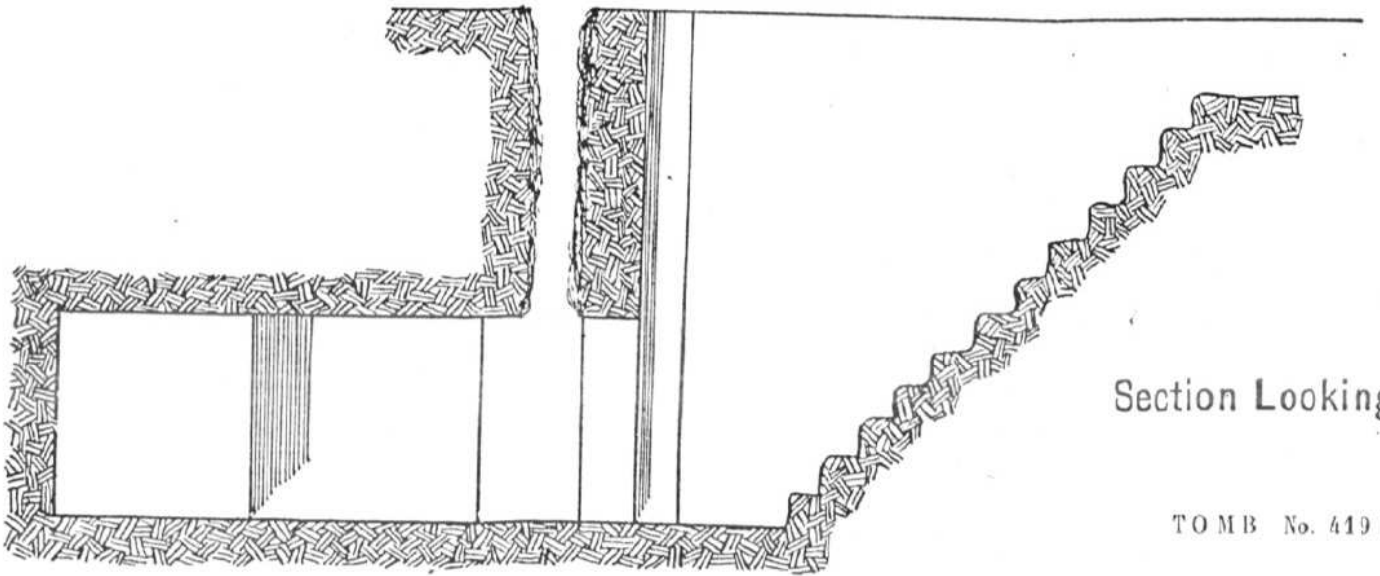
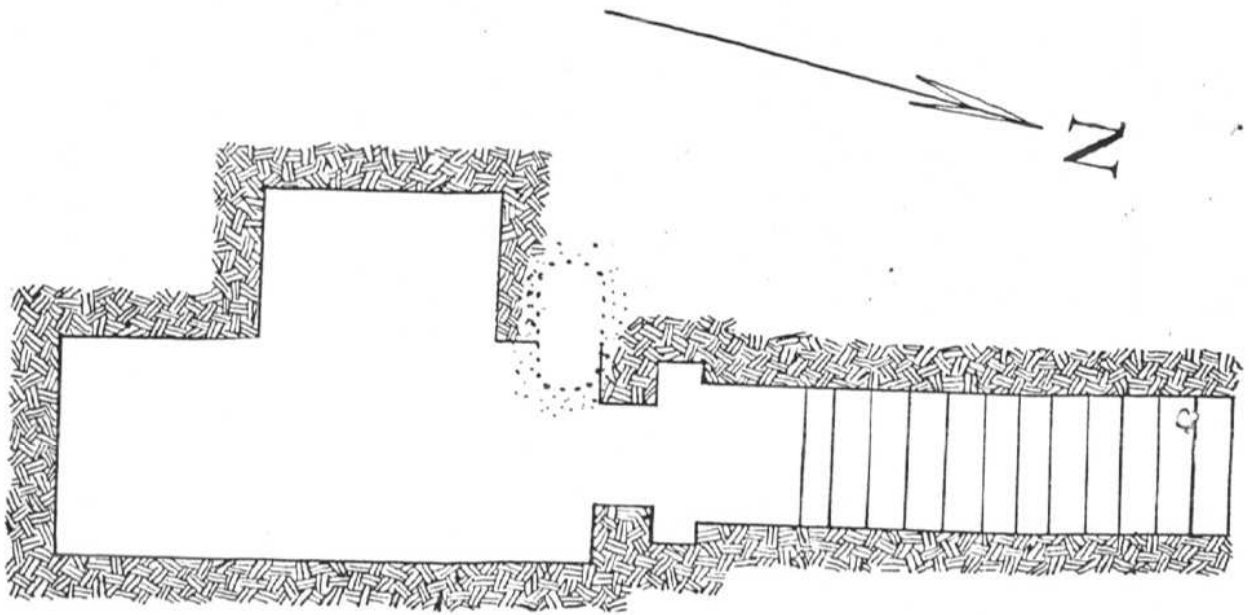
TOMB No. 393 H8



Section Looking West

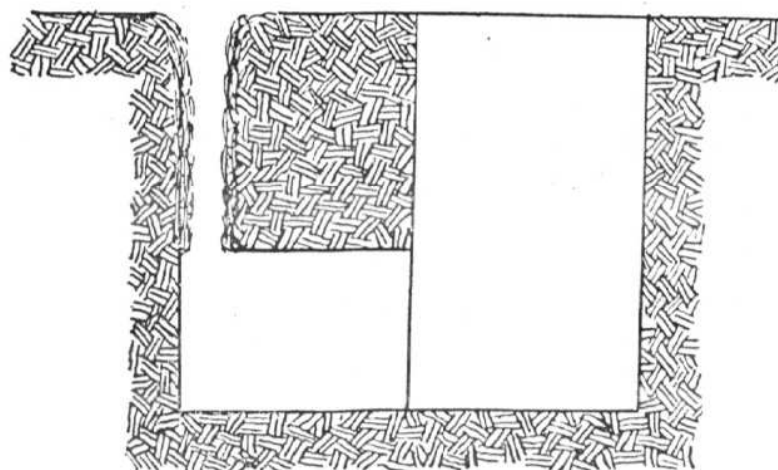
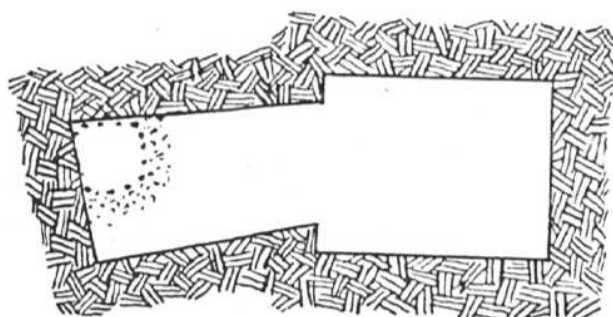
TOMB No. 409 H 8





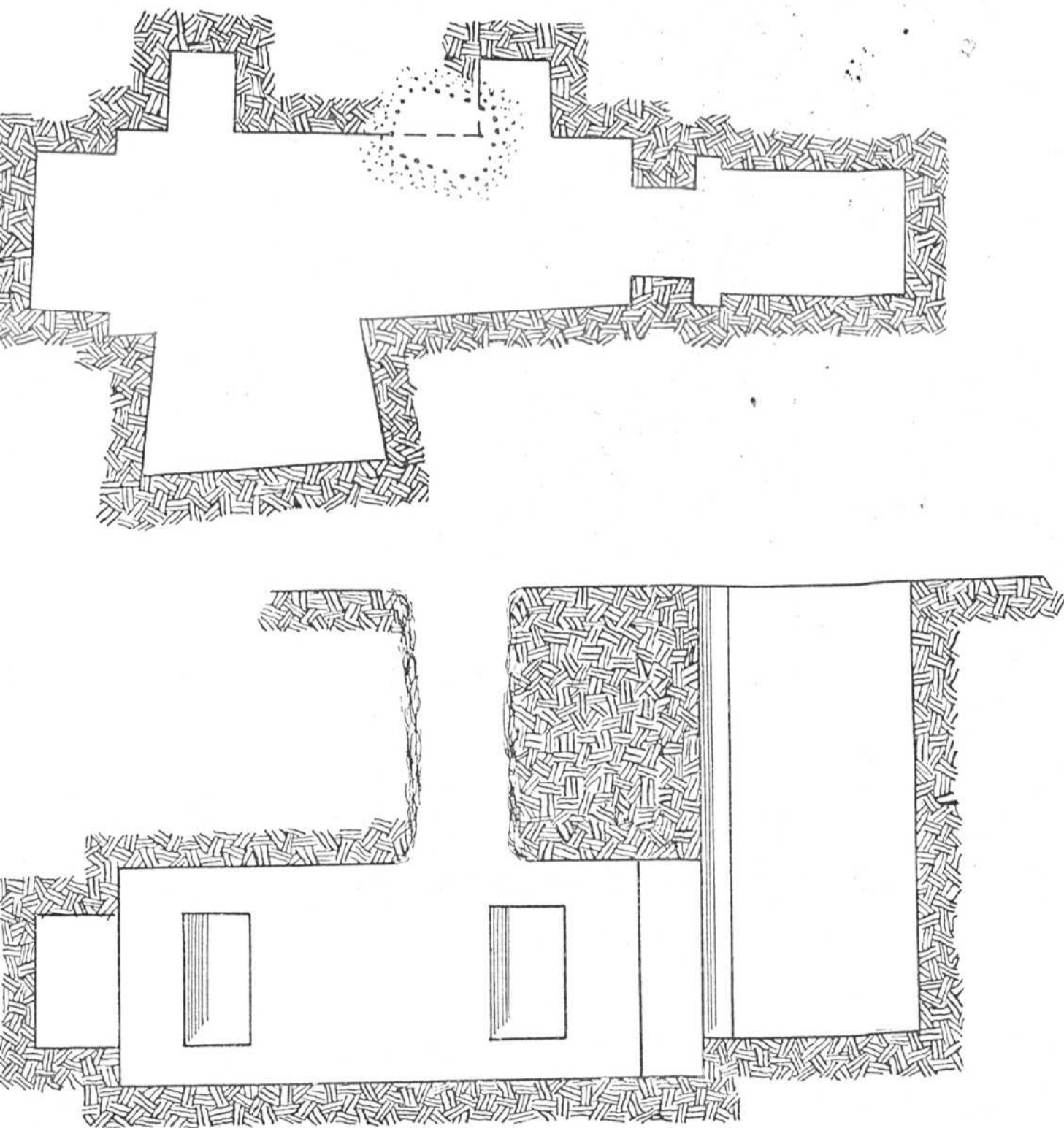
Section Looking W

TOMB No. 419 H8



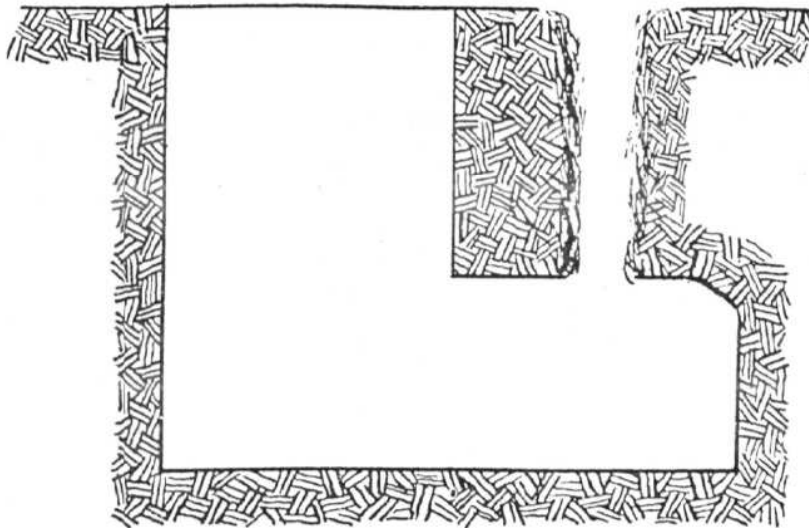
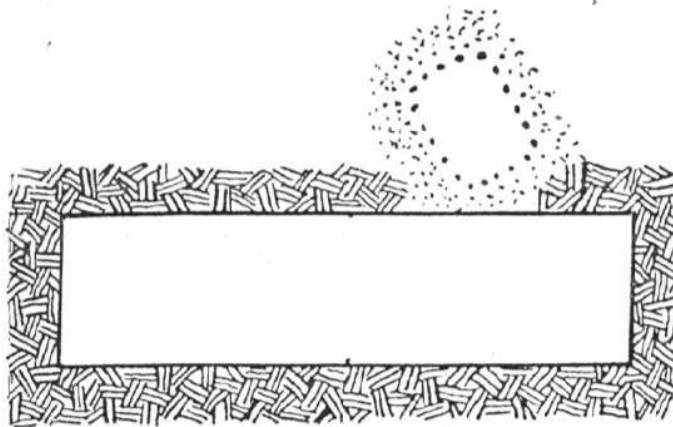
Section Looking East

TOMB No. 426 H 8



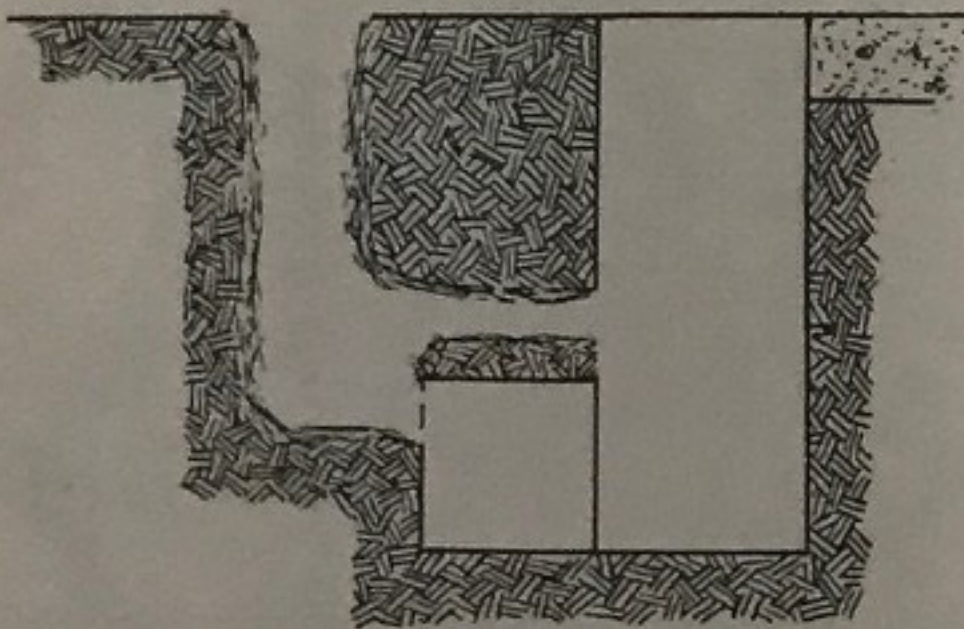
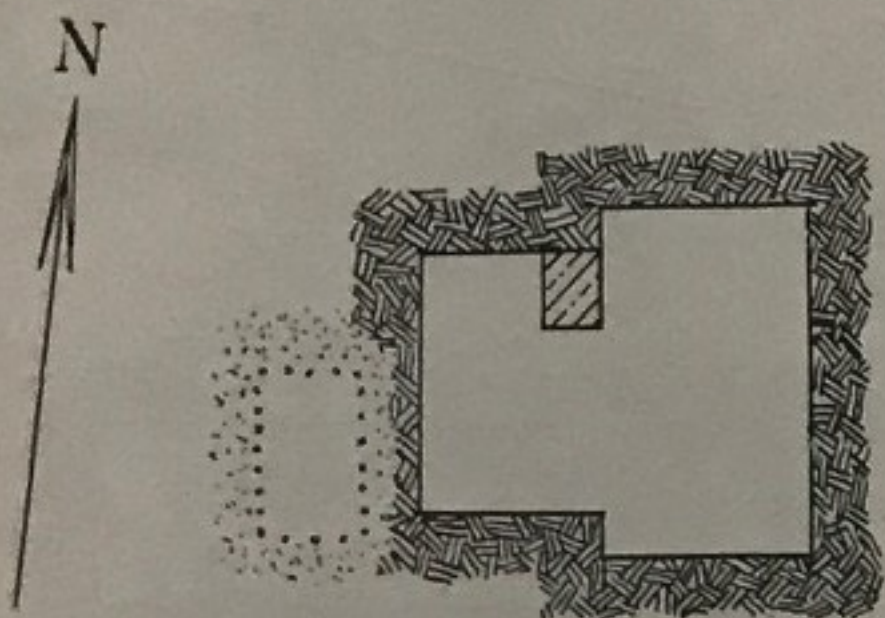
Section Looking East

TOMB No. 757 H 8



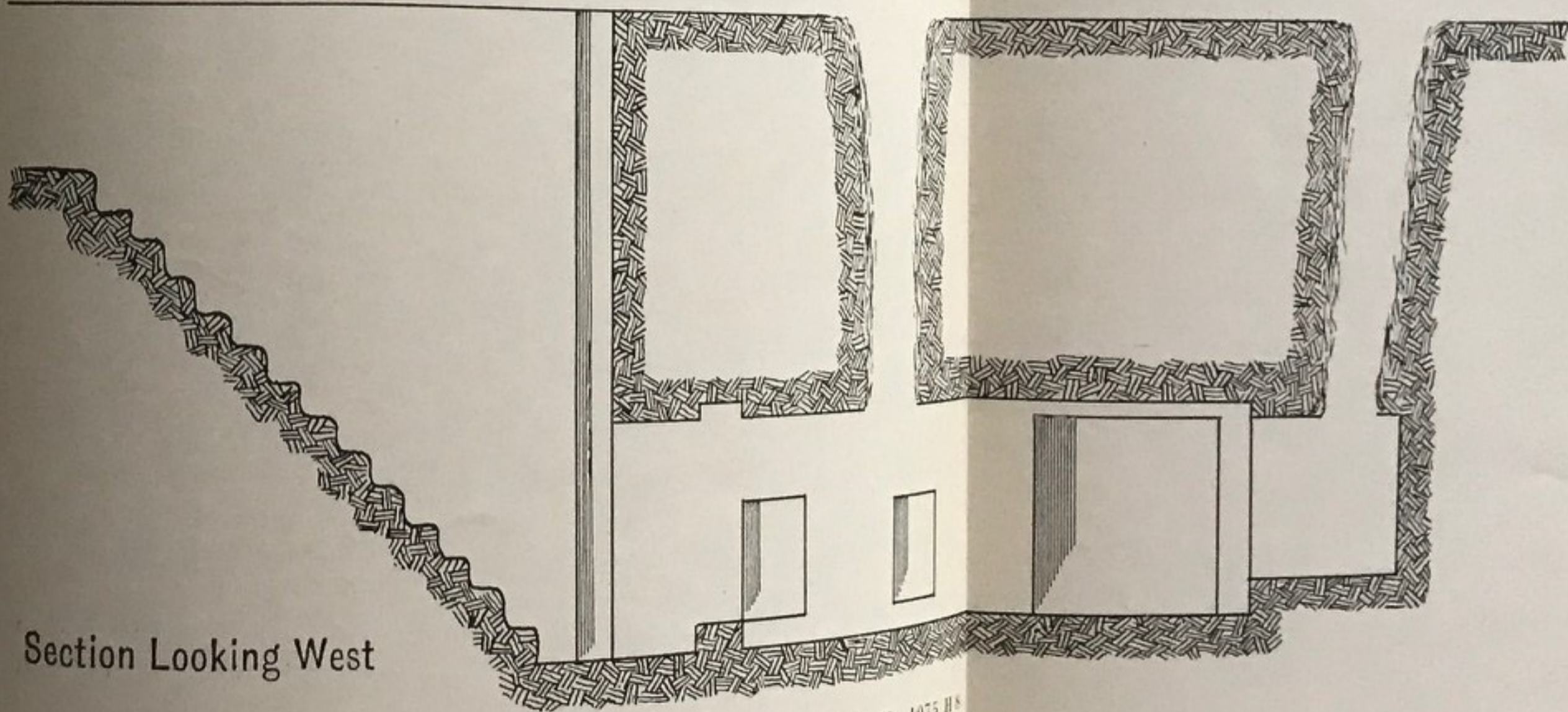
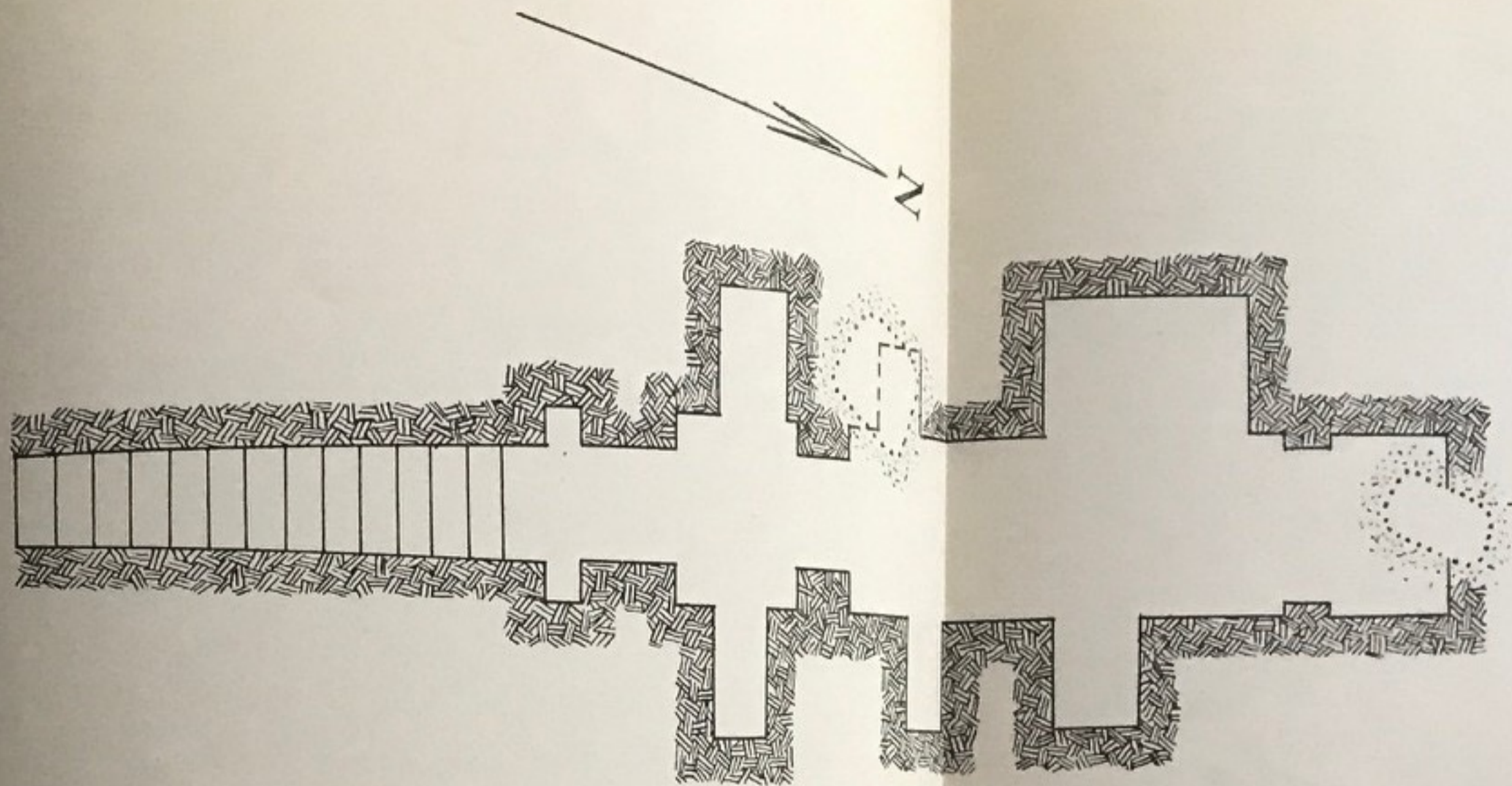
Section Looking West

TOMB No. 788 H 8

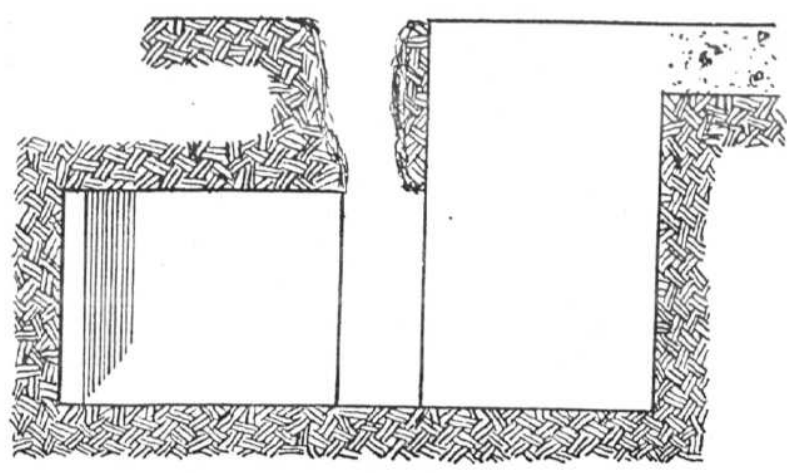
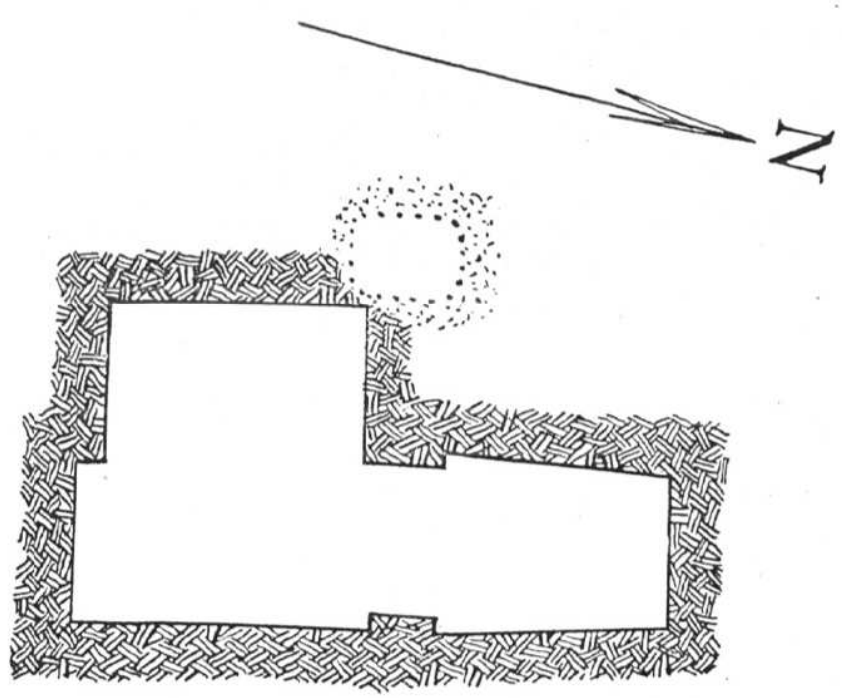


Section Looking North

TOMB No. 1075 H 8

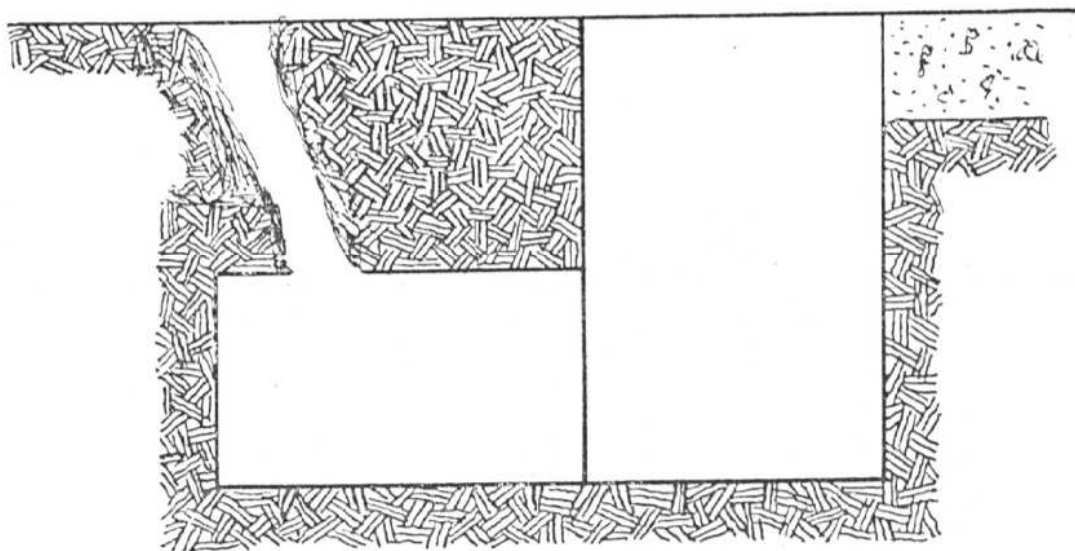
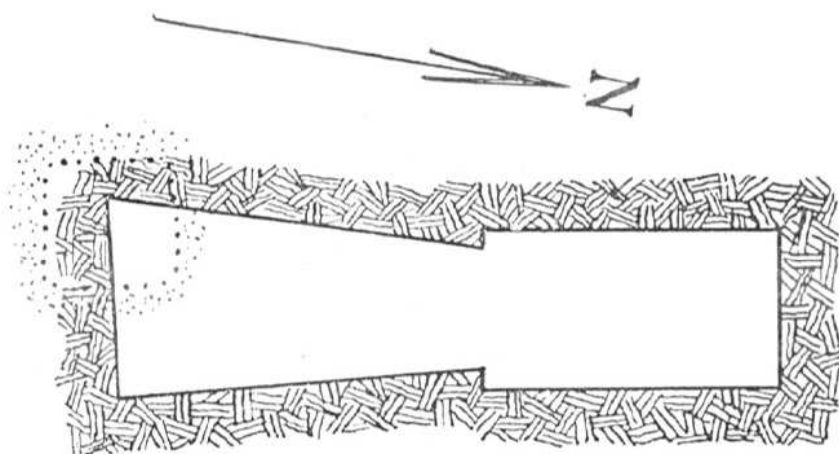


Section Looking West



Section Looking West

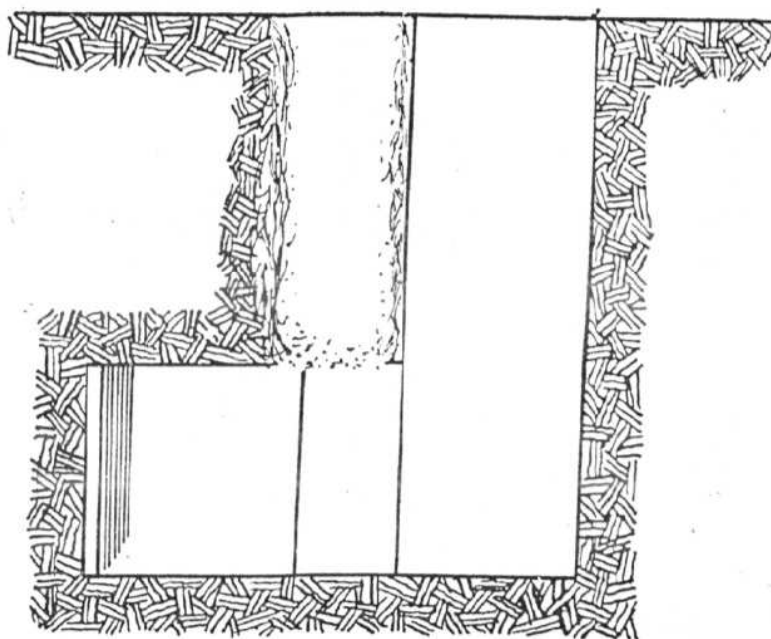
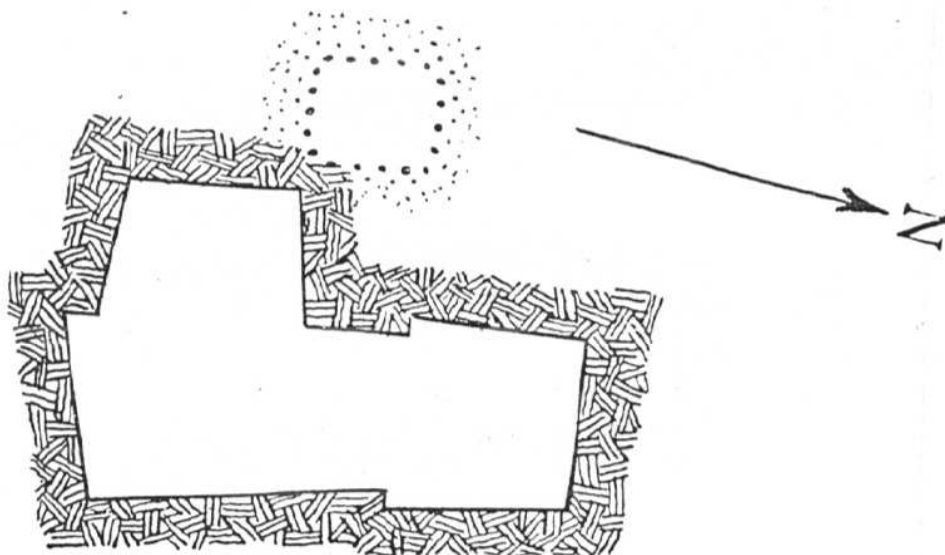
TOMB No. 1060 H 8



Section Looking West

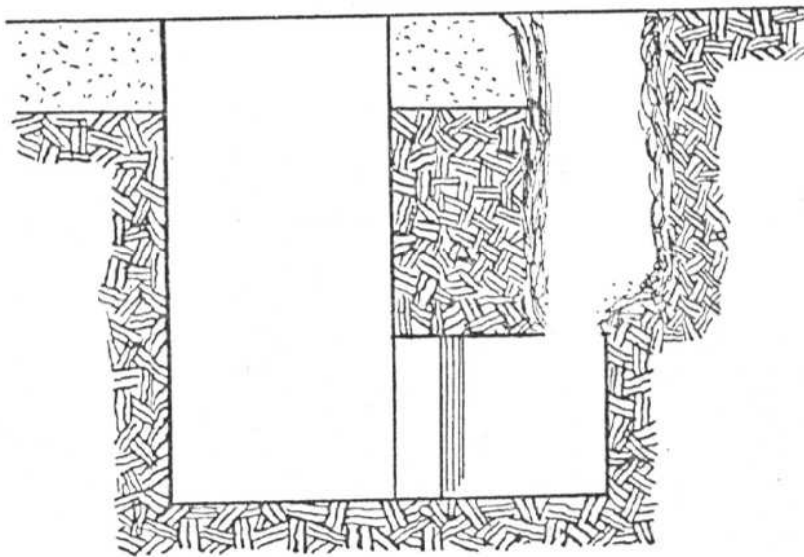
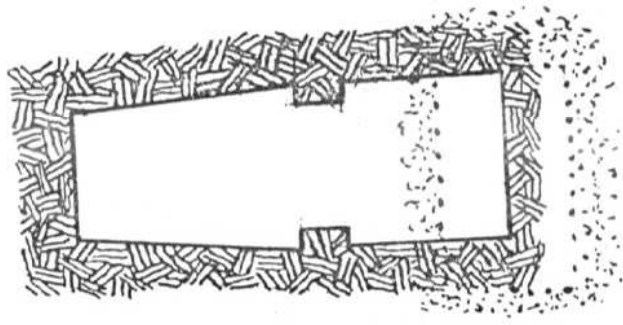
TOMB No. 99 H 9





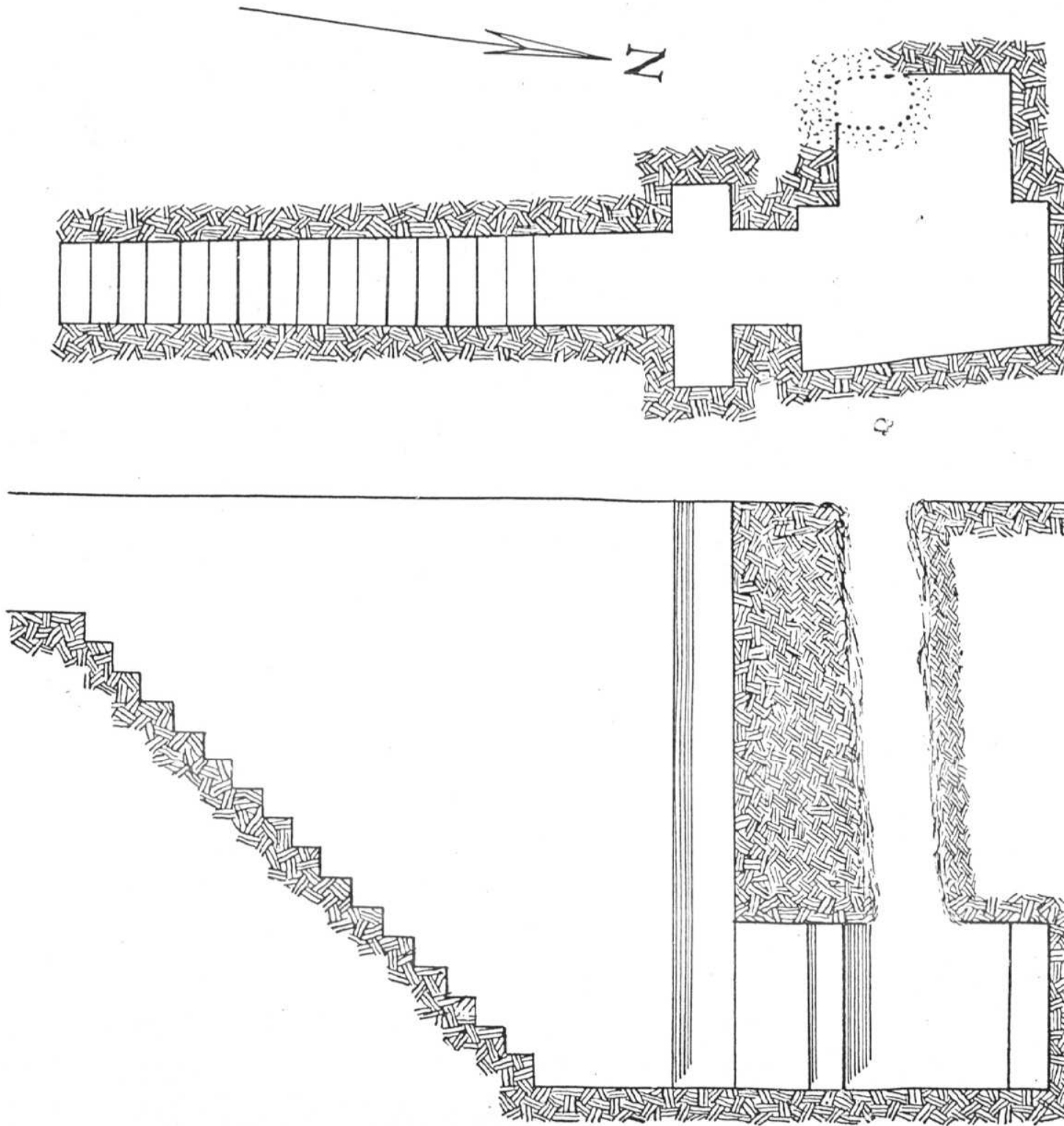
Section Looking West

TOMB No. 103 H 9



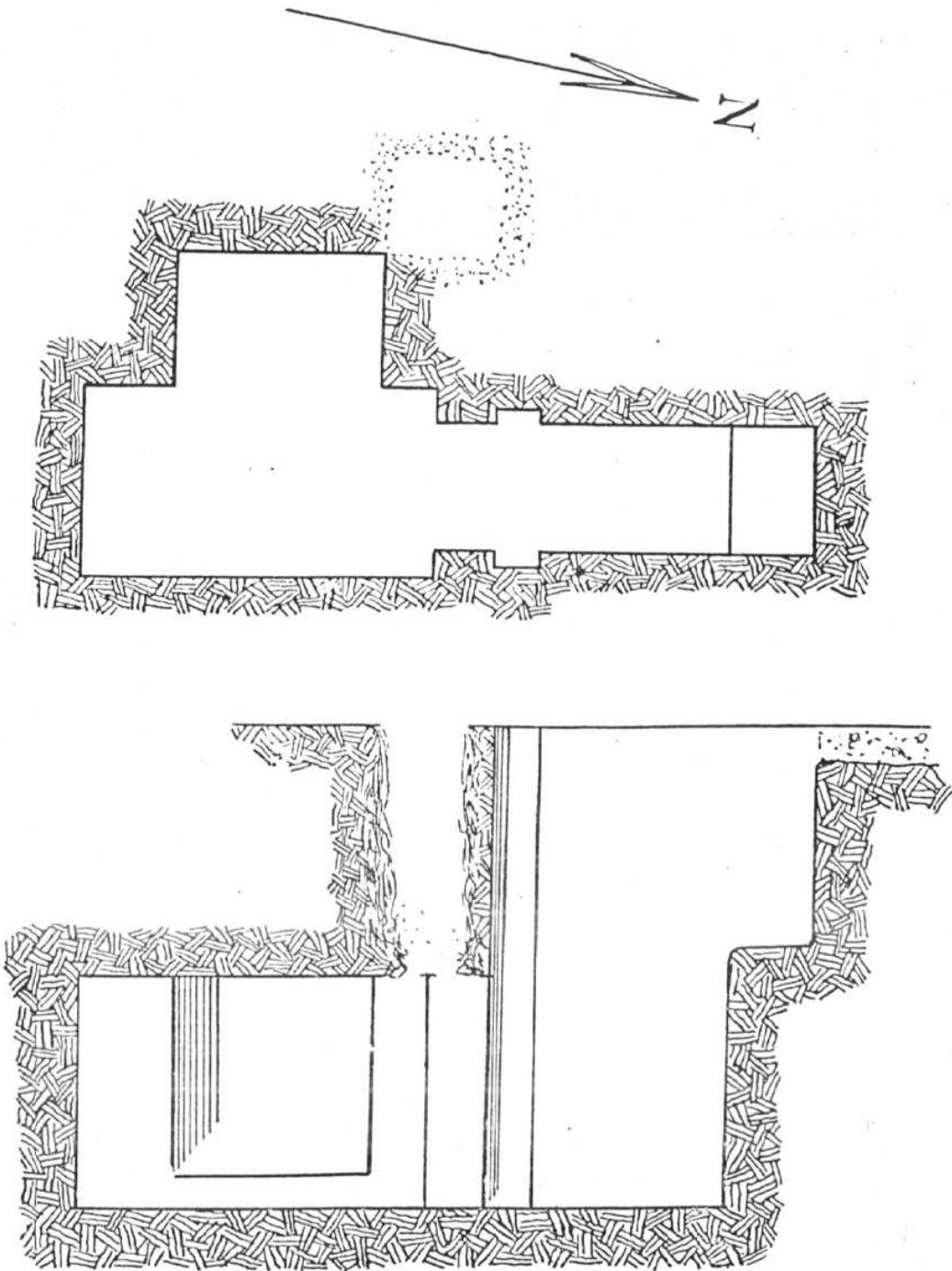
Section Looking West

TOMB No. 132 H 9



TOMB No. 140 H9

Section Looking West



Section Looking West

TOMB No. 173 H 9